The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIII.......NO. 7113. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 5, 1874. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

NOTES FROM FRANCE.

THE PARISIAN WORLD GOING OUT OF TOWN.

RELATIVE EXPENSES OF COUNTRY BOARD—HIGH PRICES RULING—WHERE THE VARIOUS FACTIONS GO—POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, June 19, 1874.

Periods of great excitement are nearly always followed by periods of comparative tranquility, and, since the disorders of the St. Lazare Railway Station, the city has been unusually calm. People are fast moving into the country, or packing their trunks for the annual visits to the mountains or the sea-side. Such suburban towns as St. Germain, Chatou, Le Pecq, Bourgival, Ville d'Avray, and Fontainebleau are rapidly filling up, and the hotel-keepers are beginning to reap their Summer harvests. It is curious to note the gradual increase of prices at these popular resorts. Three years ago the price of board and lodging at St. Germain, the best of single rooms I mean, was two dollars a day. Last year the price for the same room was three dollars, and this year it is three dollars and a half per diem. Rooms suitable for ladies cost even more. And it must be noted that board here does not comprise everything, for there are so many extras to be paid for that the total runs up to very nearly five dollars a day. As a general rule Americans live more liberally here than the French, even the nobility, and their expenses are fully equal to those in the United States. At the present moment, I think that I can safely say, cheap living in France is not to be found, and those who come here must be prepared to pay fully as much as at home. This is a source of constant complaint and of much vexation of spirit, but the French suffer from the present dearness of living much more than we do. And they complain as much, for the cost of living is out of all proportion to the earnings of money or of labor. Relatively speaking, therefore, living is cheaper in the United States than in France. At this moment I should be greatly embarrassed to recommend a cheap Summer sojourn to American travelers, but, perhaps, the lake region of England, the mountains of Cumberland, and the sea-side towns of Devon, come the nearest to what we call a desirable residence for people of moderate means. The rich can go anywhere and spend their money *fort galament* at Trouville, Trèport, or Etretât, and if they spend a good deal of it they can feel sure of having something worth while in return. The Parisian *bourgeois* and men in official positions take their families to one of our beautiful suburban towns, coming into the city every morning themselves, and going out by rail in the evening. At 5 o'clock there is a special train to St. Germain which takes out a very large number of distinguished people. Offenbach is there, writing a new opera bouffe, and two or three times a week he has some of our leading artists out to dine with him at the Pavillen Henri IV. and to practice his partition in the evening. Alexander Dumas, who stops at Chatou, takes the train at 5:15, and comes in at 8:30 in the morning. Sardou lives at Marly, and has to keep a carriage. Legouvé goes to Ville d'Avray and De Villemessant with most of the *Figaro* writers patronize the Lake of Enghein. Prince Orloff goes to Fontainebleau, where his father-in-law, Prince Troubetskoi, has just died, and where Prince Napoleon has taken a villa. Politics has something to do with the choice of a Summer residence. The Orleanists generally go to Chantilly, Chatou, or Dreux, where the Orleans Princes have châteaux. The Bonapartists and ex-officers of the army, retired, go to St. Germain. The Legitimists go to country châteaux, and the Republicans have Corbeil, Arsnières, and Ville d'Avray. Of course the rule is not inexorable, but still, in spite of many exceptions, the rule is that "birds of a feather flock together."

Speaking of Corbeil reminds me that this was the residence of the late Anthony Galignani, who was not a Republican, and who did a great work for the Commune. He was constantly giving or doing something. He founded the magnificent hospital there, and endowed it in the most princely manner; he beautified his own grounds, and hence added to the charms of the place; and by numerous good works made himself greatly beloved by the poor. He was the worthy possessor of a liberal fortune, and made most excellent use of it. And it is also the residence of M. De la Ruë about whom I intended to speak instead of M. Galignani. M. De la Ruë was formerly the Inspector of Forests, and for three years took charge of the property of the Empress, in Spain. He writes a great deal upon the forests of France, and is a contributor to the *Revue des Deux-Mondes*. He is a Bonapartist, and made the trip to Chiselhurst on the 16th March; but his son-in-law is M. Duvergier De l'Hauranne, one of the most promising young Republicans in France. He, too, writes for our grand review, and is an author of note, taking the moderate, common-sense view of Republicanism taken by Laboulaye, Grévy, Dufaure, Thiers, and men of their stamp. As M. De la Ruë cannot talk politics with his intelligent son-in-law he goes a-fishing. But instead of fishing with rod and line he makes birds do his fishing for him. He has domesticated the cormorant in France. Nothing is more curious than to see his favorite bird, "Old Tom," dive into the Seine at Corbeil and shoot like an arrow through the water in chase of a fleeing fish. With patience and kindness the cormorant can be easily trained. Before going out for sport the birds are left for some hours without food, they are then taken to the water, where a cord is tied about the neck loosely in order to prevent the cormorant from swallowing the fish. When ready M. De la Ruë sits Old Tom upon the edge of a flat-boat, and he is speedily followed by Young Dick, who watches every movement of his superior in age. Presently old Tom makes a dive, and Dick steps into his place. If the water is clear, one can trace Tom's rapid movements with the eye, and watch the sharp turns made by him and the fish, as the latter makes frantic efforts to escape. If he misses his game, Tom comes up looking very much ashamed of himself, and sits upon the flat while Dick takes a plunge. If he catches the fish, as is generally the case, he comes to the surface and gives it a toss into the air, catching it by the head and letting it slide down into his pouch, where it is stopped by the ligature. The bird makes no opposition when the fish is taken, and takes his place for another dive. When the plumage of the cormorant becomes saturated with water, he becomes heavy, and then spreads himself in the sun to dry, where he must be left in peace. From time to time a small fish is given him to eat, the ligature being removed for the purpose. Naturally, M. De la Ruë and his cormorants create a great sensation at Corbeil, and all the great noblemen who give country fêtes try to get this gentleman with his birds. A fine mess of fish can be taken with these two cormorants in the course of an hour or two, and they sometimes bring out fish very much larger than one would suppose they could manage. There are a few trained cormorants in England, in the County of Surrey, but only a few, and I am not yet aware that this curious sport has been introduced into the United States.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

The political event of the week has been the propositions for the organization of a regular Government, and all the parties came out in battle array upon this serious question. The Bonapartists alone refrained from offering a resolution, but Raoul Duval made a speech in favor of an appeal to the people. The Duc De Rochefoucauld proposed the establishment of the Legitimate Monarchy, Henri V. to be King, and Marshal MacMahon Lieutenant General of the Kingdom. The Orleanists proposed the organization of the Septennate upon M. De Broglie's plan, with the idea of making the Duc d'Aumale Vice President, and M. Casimir-Périer proposed the organization of the Republic upon the principles proposed by M. Thiers and embraced in M. Dufaure's *projêt de Constitution*. As M. Thiers was overthrown for making the same proposition a year ago, it will be thought, perhaps, that the Assembly threw the matter aside at once. But times have greatly changed since the 24th May, and men are beginning to see that the struggle has been narrowed down to a question of Republicanism or Imperialism. As some extra feeling had been roused against the Bonapartists by the scenes of last week at the Gare of St. Lazare, a majority was found to vote the urgency of M. Périer's proposition, while the other two were rather disdainfully referred to a committee.

As all three propositions were referred to the same committee, it may be necessary to explain the difference for the benefit of those who do not understand parliamentary routine. When a proposition is made there are two ways of disposing of it; one is to pass at once to the order of the day, which is to turn one's back upon it; the other, the more respectful way, is to refer it to a committee for examination. The committee understand, of course, the feeling of the House, and hence it treats the question accordingly. The resolution is received and laid aside for examination, and it may never be heard of again to any great extent. The committee may report that it has examined the question, and recommend that the House pass to the order of the day, which finishes it; or it may report favorably and bring the resolution forward in the shape of a bill. Then the Chairman of the committee becomes its advocate. If the House receives the report it is passed to a first reading, then to a second reading, then to a third, and then there is a debate upon each article and a vote upon the project as a whole. In order to prevent this long routine, which may require any time from two weeks to six months, every man who presents an important bill tries to get a vote of urgency. In that case it goes to the committee, which has to drop everything else in order to give place to this urgent question, report at once, or with the shortest possible delay, and then the bill may be voted in a single sitting. One will understand the difference, therefore, between the two questions, the Monarchical proposition being simply referred to the committee, while urgency was voted upon the Republican. M. Thiers must have been content with this justification of the policy contained in his message, which was condemned only so far back as the 24th May, 1873. On the evening of this vote of urgency the Republicans were crowing. But their triumph was short-lived. Some young men who had gone off half-cocked, and regarded this as a proclamation of the Republic, were confounded twenty-four hours later. This again shows a curious point in the working of parliamentary governments. Let it be remembered that M. Casimir-Périer proposed the organization of the Republic, (assuming the Republic already in existence,) and demanded a vote of urgency upon his bill. The vote stood thus: Number of voters, 686; absolute majority, 344; for urgency, 345; against, 341, or a majority of four votes in favor of the Republican proposition, giving a show of reason to those who assumed that a majority had been found in the Assembly to organize the Republic and make it permanent. The crowing the next morning, however, made the floating Deputies think that this vote of urgency was a graver matter than they had supposed. Going out to Versailles that day, a member of the Right explained his feeling to me "You see," he said, "this was not a vote which could settle anything, but a mere question of form. If M. Périer had asked to have his bill referred to a special committee, it would have been defeated, but he expressly stated that it was to be referred to the Committee of Thirty. Well, we knew that two-thirds of the members of this committee were hostile to the organization of the Republic. Nothing would be compromised when the bill was in their hands; and, between ourselves, I must say that we were not sorry of an opportunity for giving the Bonapartists a little rap over the knuckles. They are trying to go too fast. Hence urgency was voted, but that changes nothing. Four majority! That means that the project is lost." I cannot give a better résumé of the situation. When the Chamber met, up jumped a member to protest against an error in the official report. He had not voted for urgency, but against it. Another member did the same. M. Buffet said that the vote was recorded and could not be changed, and the report had to be adopted. During the day there were seven corrections, some by telegraph, for they have the bad habit here of voting by proxy. When a man goes away he tells his friend to open his desk and drop a ball into the urn for him. But how members would have voted if their friends had not voted for them could not be taken as a correction. Yet there were three actual errors: General De Cissy and Mlle. Lebourgeois and Jocteur-Montrosier declared that they themselves had voted against urgency, and had been reported and counted upon the other side. This made the vote stand as follows: Number of voters, 691; absolute majority, 346; for urgency, 345; against, 346, or one majority against the measure. This vote will become historic, for it is the first time that a minority has carried its ends over a majority by a few mistakes in the official report. But the vote is recorded and there is no retiring from it. The only plan for remedying it is to bring the same question up in another form, but as the Committee of Thirty has already began work upon the bill this will not probably be done. But the real result, as subsequently known, gives a tolerable assurance that the bill will be voted down when it comes before the Chamber, even though the committee should report favorably upon it.

OPENING OF THE ST. LOUIS BRIDGE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 4.—The formal opening of the Illinois and St. Louis Bridge was celebrated to-day with great enthusiasm. The display was finer than ever before witnessed here. The procession was five hours in passing a given point. Addresses were made by Mayor Brow, Ex-Senator Gratz Brown, Gov. Woodson, of Missouri, and Gov. Beveridge, of Illinois.

ENGLISH GOSSIP.

NEW FASHIONS—MR. RUSKIN'S VAGARIES—MUSIC IN THE METROPOLIS.

From a Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, June 20, 1874.

It is unsafe, as a rule, for men to write about fashions. They confound tarletan with muslin, and don't know *poult de soie* from any other kind of silk. But, without falling into any very gross kind of blunder, I may, perhaps, venture to call attention to the rage now prevalent among English ladies for tight-fitting bodies or boddices, corsets or corselets, of a different color from the dress over which they are worn, and of medieval cut. They remind one of Donna Sabine, in Victor Hugo's beautiful ballad:

> "Vraiment, près d'elle la reine eut été laide
> Quand, vers le soir,
> Elle passait sur le pont de Tolède,
> En corset noir.
> Un chapelet du temps de Charlemagne,
> Ornait son cou," &c.

It is not, however, in the evening on bridges, but in the morning and afternoon on race courses, at polo meetings, at cricket matches, and at picnics that the corsets or corselets—which latter is, I believe, their correct designation—are seen in all their glory. A corselet really worthy of the name is made (heaven knows how!) to look like chain armor, either of white steel, of black steel, or of gold; and in order to render the resemblance to the ancient "coat of mail" more complete, the chain is carried down each arm. It is usual to receive every fresh fashion in ladies' dress with ridicule; but the laughter with which—from the days of the *Spectator* to those of *Punch*—such innovations have always been greeted is seldom genuine, and it seems to me that no one can, in good faith, express anything but admiration for the newly-introduced corselets. I fancy they are expensive. They have certainly a costly look; and probably, up to the present time, they are worn only by women who pay considerable attention to their personal appearance, and whose personal appearance is really worthy of some care. Every one will wear them before long; as, before long, every one will sing, whistle, hum, or otherwise reproduce, whether by natural or by mechanical means, the now charming melodies of Balfe's new opera. Then, among persons of good taste, both the medieval corselets and Balfe's essentially modern tunes will be proscribed, and fresh novelties will be looked for alike in music and in dress.

I wish I could tell you—I wish I knew myself—the meaning of the new fashion. The wise author of *Sartor Resartus* has taught us that clothes, like everything else, and more than most things, have their significance; and I want to get at the idea underlying these corselets of steel, silver, and gold which I admire, but do not understand. If Adelina Patti had just appeared as *Joan of Arc*, or if some heroic exploit had just been performed by an English regiment clad in chain armor, the phenomenon would be intelligible. As it is, one can only say of it, "Mysterious, but beautiful."

If Mr. Ruskin were in England he would soon let us know what to make of this quasi-chivalrous manifestation; though whether he would end by praising or denouncing it would depend on his humor of the moment, and on its being in or out of harmony with his latest hobby. Instead of superintending the digging operations instituted by him for the benefit, subjectively, of Oxford undergraduates, objectively, of certain peasants in the neighborhood of Oxford; instead of giving the course of lectures expected from him, but which he declines to deliver, on the recently-discovered ground that to lecture is to "gabble," and that it behooves those who wish to learn from Mr. Ruskin to study him in his books; instead of waiting to receive the gold medal which, not in the least intending to be rude, the Society of British Artists had awarded to him, and which was to have been presented to him at the hands of the Queen, Mr. Ruskin, without the least consideration for his dilettanti gardeners, for his duties as lecturer, for the Society of Artists, or for the Queen herself, has gone on his travels, and has not left his address. When, the other day, to the consternation of a reverential public, an Earl suddenly vanished, his relatives, not estimating him, it may be hoped, at his true value, offered £20 for his discovery. No one has offered any reward for the discovery of Mr. Ruskin; it being perfectly understood that his object in lying *perdu* for a time is to escape the indignity of having a gold medal pressed upon him by an association of home-grown and incapable architects.

Mr. Ruskin decided, long since, that England was not an architectural nation. The discussion, periodically revived, as to whether England is or is not a "musical nation," has come up again apropos of the Handel Festival, which, as you will see from the long and copious accounts published in the London papers, is now being celebrated at the Crystal Palace. As no two writers on the subject use the words "musical nation" in the same sense, the argument may be carried on forever. One writer thinks to decide the question in one form by laying stress on the fact that we support two Italian operas, whereas Paris has never supported more than one. But these two Italian operas—both, it is true, maintained at the highest pitch of excellence—are only kept open four months in the year during the London season; during the other eight months we have no opera at all but only "opera bouffe"—which is a very different thing. Paris, on the other hand, when, at the end of the fashionable season, her Italian opera closes, has still the Académie, the Opera Comique, and one or two minor operatic theatres, which are usually open all the year round. Besides, if the maintenance of two Italian operas, during the four fashionable months of the year, is at once necessary and sufficient to establish a nation's right to the epithet of "musical," what becomes of Germany's claim to be so considered, seeing that neither in North nor in South Germany is there any theatre for the regular performance of Italian opera. London is a great musical centre. Every great singer, every great musician, makes a point of visiting London, and London's Italian opera companies, each considered by itself, are scarcely to be equaled, and are certainly not to be surpassed in any capital. Taken together, they include at least twice as many singers of the first degree of excellence, as are assembled during the opera season at Paris or St. Petersburg. Nor is this all. Foreign *virtuosi* of all kinds, but especially pianists, come to us in multitudes every Summer. This present season, for instance, we have been honored by the presence among us of Herr Von Bülow, the celebrated pianist of the Liszt-Wagner school, Fraülein Maria Krebs (or "Mlle. Marie Krebs," as this unpatriotic young person is not ashamed to call herself,) who, in a more subdued style, is scarcely less eminent than her highly demonstrative compatriot; Mme. Essipoff, a very charming Russian pianist, whose friends did her a serious, if not a fatal, injury by announcing her in most aggressive style before any one had heard her, as the superior of all other lady pianists, past, present, or to come; and finally, M. Duvernoy, of the Paris Conservatoire, the first French pianist of the school called "classical." Add to these at least the same number of resident pianists of high distinction, and what does it all prove—except that, as in the case of the great singers, we are ready to import the best possible music, and in any quantity—but that we produce very little of it ourselves? The Royal Academy of Music turns out every year a considerable number of very good orchestral players; and the various orchestral societies, and especially the Sacred Harmonic Society, with its admirable chorus of amateurs, ought not to be forgotten in a general estimate of our musical resources. But try London solo singers and instumentalists by the test of European success, and but few of them can be said to have really succeeded. Since the retirement of Mme. Clara Novello, I can only think, classing singers and musicians together, of three English artists who could fairly have held their own against all, or nearly all, foreign artists in the same line—Mme. Arabella Goddard, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Santley. In short, people like and appreciate good music as they like and appreciate good wine, from whatever quarter it may come; but England is neither a music producing nor a wine producing country.

"What about Balfe?" it may be asked. Well, Balfe was an exception. Wallace's "Maritana" has been played in Germany; but Balfe's "Bohemian Girl" has been played in Germany, France, Italy, and (thanks to the Italian version) in Russia. Balfe, moreover, wrote two operas for the French Opera Comique, ("Le puits d'amour" and "Les quatre fils Aymon,") one for the French Académie, ("L'Etoile de Séville,") and at least half a dozen for Italy. But Balfe, unhappily, like Wallace, is dead. Sir Sterndale Bennett, with the exception of an occasional trifle, such as his lately-published and very beautiful piano-forte sonata, "Joan of Arc," writes no more; Mr. Macfarren, though still, as his last oratorio, "John the Baptist," shows, in the fullness of his talent, is too old to write much more; and the chief representative, and, in the future, the sole hope of English music, is the gay and light-hearted Arthur Sullivan, who, instead of having been influenced almost exclusively by Mendelssohn, like Bennett, seems to have been influenced about equally by Mendelssohn and by Auber, and who, with equal readiness and ease, will compose an oratorio on the most solemn, or an operetta on the most frivolous, subject, without ever ceasing to be interesting, and without approaching grandeur in the one class of work or vulgarity in the other.

S. E.

THE CROPS.

REPORTS ON THE CONDITION OF THE COTTON AND CORN CROPS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 4.—The *National Crop Reporter* publishes crop information to-day, of which the following is a brief abstract:

"Returns from over 250 counties in nine of the principal cotton States indicate, as compared with last year, a decreased area amounting to fifteen and six-tenths per cent. The average stand in the nine States on June 15 was a trifle more than twelve per cent. below the full average, and the general condition of the plant was very rapidly improving.

Returns are also published from seventeen States, which produce annually over three-fourths of the Corn raised by the United Union States. From these are deducted an increase of six and six-tenths per cent. in area planted in corn this season as compared with last year. This increase aggregates in round numbers over 2,000,000 acres. The stand and general condition of the growing corn on June 15 was very good, and the outlook promising.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A very destructive fire occurred in Allegheny City, Penn., yesterday afternoon. A square and a half of buildings, principally dwellings, on the west side of Federal street, between Sampson street and Marquette alley, extending back to Arch street, and three or four buildings on the east side of Federal street, were totally destroyed. At one time it was feared that the whole upper part of the city would be destroyed, as the supply of water was limited and a very high wind prevailed, carrying the sparks in all directions, and setting fire to houses two or three squares away. But with the united efforts of the Pittsburg and Allegheny City Fire Departments the flames were brought under control about 7 o'clock this evening. Over 100 houses in all were destroyed, leaving many families homeless. The loss cannot now be estimated, but it will probably reach $300,000. The fire originated in the carpenter shop of Cresswell & Burgoin, it is supposed from fire-crackers thrown in by boys at play in the neighborhood.

A fire in East Toledo yesterday afternoon destroyed five or six frame buildings, mostly private residences. Loss, $20,000 to $25,000; insurance small. The fire is supposed to have originated from fire-crackers.

Yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the building known as the Old Ducket Mansion, on the old Camp Cadwallader ground, Ridge avenue, above Twenty-fourth street, Philadelphia, which was entirely destroyed.

FALL OF A RAILROAD BRIDGE—THREE MEN KILLED.

HARRISBURG, Penn., July 4.—The long railroad bridge at Lewistown, Penn., over the Juniata River, blew down about 4 P. M. to-day. Twenty-eight freight cars went with it, and three persons were killed and many injured.

The following are the names of the killed: Charles Goshen, aged twelve, of Patterson, Penn.; William Bartley, aged eleven, of Mifflin, and Lewis Pilasticker, an old gentleman, of Schuylkill County.

Injured—Herbert Shorts and Clayton Weidman, of Patterson, Penn., and John Swan and Conrad Ulrich, of Lewistown.

The Glamorgan Iron Company's furnace was partially destroyed by the storm, killing Levi Bloomensteen, Henry Bloomensteen, and George Raynor, of Lewistown.

THE RAILROAD WAR IN THE WEST.

MILWAUKEE, July 4.—The United States Circuit Court at Madison this morning refused to grant the injunction asked for by the creditors of the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company, and decided that the provision of our Constitution relating to charters, forms a part of every charter and every corporated obligation. No opinion was expressed as to the regulations of freight between States. That question is left open.

DEATH OF A ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 4.—Right Rev. Bishop James O'Gorman, of the Roman Catholic Church, died suddenly in this city to-day, at 2 o'clock, of cholera morbus, aged sixty years. There is general mourning over his decease. All Catholic gatherings were immediately dispersed. The funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT—THREE MEN SERIOUSLY INJURED.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 4.—The fourth passenger train West on the Chatham branch of the Boston and Albany Railroad had three cars thrown from the track this afternoon while passing Mellenville. Timothy Kelly, James Faha, and Edward Butler were seriously injured, and seven or eight others slightly injured.

ARKANSAS CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

LITTLE ROCK, July 4.—Thirty-eight counties give a majority of 41,000 for the Convention.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

HOW THE NATIONAL FESTIVAL WAS CELEBRATED.

THE DAY IN THE CITY—A GENERAL HOLIDAY—MILITARY AND CIVIC OBSERVANCES.

The ninety-eighth anniversary of American national independence was commemorated by the people of the Metropolis yesterday, with all the customary forms usually indulged in, and rather more than the ordinary amount of enthusiasm and decorousness. There have been many celebrations of the day with more noise and local disorder, but few, if any, with a greater degree of universality and rationality. First, of course, as an organized display in honor of the occasion, was the parade and review of the National Guard, which was a very extensive and brilliant affair. Next in the programme was the pow-wow of the Democracy at Tammany Hall, where the chiefs assembled in the wigwam to rekindle the dying embers of party enthusiasm, and listen to stale orations on the "Constooshun," "State Sovereignty," "Dixie," and "Centralization." The Society of the Cincinnati held a reunion at the rooms of the New-York Society Library. The veterans of 1812 hoisted "the flag" on the block fort at Mount St. Vincent, paraded, and were subsequently entertained as guests of the Sixth Regiment. The Boulevard Club held a reception at their club-house and grounds, at which music, fireworks, and political speaking constituted the leading attractions. Several thousand persons betook themselves to Long Branch, to be present at the Monmouth Park races, and a still larger number left the City by the hundred ordinary and special excursion routes, to places of attraction more or less remote from the scenes of their every-day life, and from the din that made this particular twenty-four hours unendurable. The multitude that remained were still New-York, and it must be said that the absentees, though numerous, were not greatly missed. And so the enjoyment of the masses partook of variety in every reasonable and available form. Private celebrations of the day were almost everywhere indulged in, and the streets were filled in all the most public quarters of the City with throngs of pedestrians on their way to the various promenading centres, where people in gala humor were most likely to be found. Men and children alike gave way to the passion for small pyrotechnics, and amused themselves with throwing squibs, fire-crackers, bombs, and torpedoes. With a majority of them the desire seemed to be to excel in creating noise, and from midnight of Friday until late last night the almost incessant detonations would have warranted an uninformed stranger in the belief that a state of siege was in progress. All the public buildings displayed the national colors from their flag-staffs, and a noticeable feature of the occasion, this year, was the amount of out-door decoration by private individuals. On scores of house fronts were to be seen flags and festoonery, with patriotic emblems and devices. As usual, all public offices were closed, and very few stores or places of business remained open. The theatres were amply patronized both at the matinèe and evening performances, and, indeed, all the forms of enjoyment were liberally participated in. The use of fireworks was perhaps more general than is customary, yet comparatively few serious casualties were reported by the Police, and the officials at Police Head-quarters stated that the day had been remarkably free from disturbances and accidents. As a whole, the weather was perhaps not to be complained of. The early morning was cool, though somewhat cloudy, and many persons anticipated a rainy day. Shortly before 10 o'clock the atmosphere became clear and bright, and the air was pleasantly tempered by the prevalent breeze, as well as the cloudiness of the earlier hours of the day. The weather remained propitious up to about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when a brisk shower of a few minutes' duration swept over the City, and served to cool the air and perhaps destroy or injure the stocks of goods belonging to many of the peddlers of pyrotechnics, who had improvised stands at the street corners for the sale of their commodities. This shower was succeeded by others at intervals, but none of them were more than passing scuds, and in many cases they added to the general prevalent mirth by the ludicrous scenes which they gave rise to among gatherings of Summer-clad pedestrians. The pyrotechnic displays provided by the municipal authorities in the public squares were, as usual, witnessed by very large and highly-amused assemblages of people. As a whole the anniversary was very sensibly and satisfactorily commemorated.

THE MILITARY.

THE FIRST DIVISION REVIEWED BY MAJOR GEN. GILLMORE, UNITED STATES ARMY—A BRILLIANT SPECTACLE—THOUSANDS OF SPECTATORS.

Early yesterday morning the different regiments of the First Division assembled at their respective armories and marched to Broadway, where they fell into line, preparatory to being reviewed. The line extended from Grace Church to the Astor House, all the commands being well represented. At 8:45 o'clock, Major Gen. Shaler and staff, mounted, made their appearance at the head of the column, accompanying Brevet Major Gen. Quincy A. Gillmore, United States Army, the reviewing officer. The line was formed on the east side of Broadway, and as Gens. Gilmore and Shaler rode down the line, each brigade, as soon as they passed, moved across the street, so that upon their return the Generals were enabled to inspect the rear rank. On the conclusion of the inspection Gen. Gillmore took up his position in Madison square, at the reviewing stand, opposite the Worth Monument. The troops then formed into open column of companies, and at 9:35 began to march past in review order, with Gen. Shaler at the head. The latter, upon his arrival at the stand, joined Gen. Gillmore and party. The separate troop of cavalry of the First Division, commanded by Capt. Carl Klein, and composed of two squadrons of sixteen men each, lead the column, and were followed by the Washington Grays, Capt. Wylie commanding. Next came the Third Brigade, commanded by Gen. Varian, and headed by the Seventh Regiment, Col. Emmons Clark. The marching of the Seventh was perfect, and as the companies passed the stand, each moving in perfect unison, they were greeted with rounds of applause. This regiment turned out ten companies of eighteen files each. Then followed the Ninth Regiment, with Col. Braine at the head, mustering ten companies with fifteen files front. Col. Scott at the head of the Eighth came next, with ten companies marching in division front, eighteen files abreast. The First Battalion, Col. Webster, was composed of six companies of ten files each, and followed next in order. The rear was brought up by the Fifty-fifth Regiment, Lieut. Col. Schilling, with eight companies composed of fourteen files each. After them came Battery B, Capt. John Klein, with six brass field-pieces. Next came Brig. Gen. Ward at the head of the First Brigade. The Twelfth Regiment, under Col. Ward, led the right of the column, parading eight companies strong, twelve files in each. The admirable precision in marching shown by this regiment elicited considerable applause. Col. Cavanagh, at the head of the Sixty-ninth, followed the Twelfth with ten companies, marching fifteen files to the front. After the Sixty-ninth came the Twenty-second, Lieut. Col. Camp. This regiment mustered six companies, marching with sixteen files front, and was also applauded as it passed the stand. Next came Col. Vose at the head of the Seventy-first Regiment, in division front, and parading eight companies. The appearance and precision in marching was highly praised by the spectators on the stand, who expressed their admiration by a general clapping of hands. Battery K, First Lieut. August Haelzle commanding, with four brass six-pounders brought up the rear. The Second Brigade, Col. Vilmar, of the Eleventh Regiment, commanding, followed. The Eighty-fourth led the column, under command of Col. Beattie, mustering eight companies strong, and marching twelve files front. The Sixth, under Lieut. Col. Van Wyck, followed with eight companies of twelve files each. Then came the Eleventh, with Lieut. Col. Unbekant at their head, with ten companies ten files front. Col. Charles S. Spencer came next, at the head of the Fifth Regiment, and he was greeted with a hearty round of applause so soon as he arrived in front of the stand. His regiment made a fine appearance, and their marching was applauded by the spectators. The Fifth mustered nine companies, marching fourteen files front. The Ninety-sixth, under Col. Stauf, with nine companies, twelve files front followed, and the Third Cavalry, under Col. Budke, brought up the rear. This last command was divided into twenty-four troops of eight each. After passing the remaining stand, the military were marched to Twenty-seventh street, where the various commands were dismissed. The reunion was in every way a success. The appearance of the troops was most brilliant and effective, and great credit to both officers and men is due for their admirable proficiency in drill and discipline. The weather, that at first threatened rain, was most propitious, and many thousands of people witnessed the parade.

THE VETERANS OF 1812.

The veterans of the war of 1812 celebrated the day in a quiet manner. Adjt. J. Gould Warner repaired to the old fort in Central Park a few minutes before 4 o'clock A. M., and, assisted by delegations from "Marion" and "Excelsior" Councils of the "Order of United American Mechanics," hoisted the national colors at sunrise. As the fort is not easy of access at so early an hour, none of the veterans were present at the ceremony. At 12 o'clock M., the soldiers of 1812, to the number of twenty-nine, assembled at Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery, and proceeded to the Germania Assembly Rooms, where a banquet had been provided by the staff officers of the Sixth Regiment. Lieut. Col. Van Wyck presided, and in receiving his guests expressed his regret at the absence of Col. Sterry, commander of the Sixth Regiment, who is traveling in Europe. Col. Van Wyck further stated that the regiment at present is without an armory, thus necessitating the use of a public hall in which to receive their guests. On the removal of the cloth Gen. Henry Raymond, in behalf of the veterans, expressed his thanks to the officers of the Sixth Regiment for their courtesy in entertaining his command, and in a brief address feelingly alluded to the mortality in "this little band," "twenty-five of whom had been removed by death since the last anniversary of our American Independence." He concluded by calling for three cheers for their hosts, which were given by the old soldiers with a will. Revolutionary reminiscences were next related by Cols. Hildreth and Dally and Major Crowley, followed by war songs by Col. Dally and others. The festivities closed with an address by Dr. Amabile, the regimental surgeon. The following are the names of the veterans, all of whom are over seventy years of age: Gen. Henry Raymond, Col. Abram Dally, Col. J. G. Hildreth, Majors Crowley, Sexton, Baum, and Hoffman, Privates H. Morris, M. E. Delgrove, C. B. Holsart, Jared Olmsted, Charles Coombs, C. Remmey, W. J. Sune, J. Van Nostrand, George Newcomb, W. H. Brown, P. Doxey, Joseph Baulseo, Amos Comstock, William Tway, Zenos Skidmore, Thomas Bloomer, Jonathan Smith, F. A. Bergmann, Thomas Blanck, John Strain, and Elijah Lord.

THE TAMMANY CELEBRATION.

THE POW-WOW AT THE DEMOCRATIC WIGWAM—ADDRESSES BY AUG. SCHELL, JAMES S. THAYER, S. S. COX, AND OTHERS—LIBERAL REPUBLICANS MUST TAKE A BACK SEAT—STATE RIGHTS ADVOCATED.

The Tammany Society celebrated the anniversary of Independence by its customary council and pow-wow in the Council Chamber at Tammany Hall yesterday morning. The auditorium was decorated with the national ensign, the coats of arms of the various States, and draperies of crimson and green, with gilt illumination. Over the platform was a device without any peculiar design, and flanked by the figures "'76-'74." A liberty-pole, surmounted by the emblematic cap, rose from the speakers' desk. The hall was about two-thirds occupied by the audience, and the Seventh Regiment Band discoursed the patriotic and sectional music of the occasion. The programme of the ceremonies included speaking, reading, and singing by the Union Glee Club. At 10:30 the Tammany Society marched into the hall wearing regalia, and preceded by Grand Sachem Augustus Schell, the sachems and officers, carrying tomahawks as the batons of their respective offices, and took seats on the platform. The proceedings were opened by the delivery of the address of welcome, by the Grand Sachem, who spoke very briefly. He said that since they last met here the political and governmental conditions of the nation had been growing daily worse. All the principles which were so dear to the hearts of Democrats had been violated, and the rights, not only of citizens, but of States, had been trampled down. Louisiana and Arkansas were each in a deplorable condition, and we were afflicted with evils flowing from a depreciated, unredeemed, and apparently unredeemable currency. The future was with the Democratic Party. Let New-York again take her place in the van of the line of Democratic States, inspired to fresh courage by the examples of Oregon in the distant West, and Connecticut nearer our own borders, and the peace and happiness of the country would be assured ere many years by a restoration of the Government of the people.

The band then played a selection of popular music, after which "the Declaration of Independence, as prescribed by the Constitution and by-laws of the society," was read by D. C. Calvin. The "Star Spangled Banner" was then sung by the Glee Club, the audience joining in the chorus.

"The Long Talk," by James S. Thayer, was then announced. The speaker was received with applause, and spoke as follows:

Two years from this very hour those who join in celebrating the anniversary of American independence will stand on the other side of the century that witnessed its declaration. The solemnity and jubilee of that day will surpass any event in our history. Nearly 50,000,000 of people will then crowd those centennial heights, and as they recur to the beginning of the century that has just closed they will discern scattered along the Atlantic coast thirteen colonies, numbering 3,000,000 of population, and before their gaze can settle down on the outmost boundary of their country it will sweep a continent, and they will look out upon the other great ocean of the world. He who to-day "surveys our empire and beholds our home" must turn clear round and bring within the range of his vision all the zones that belt the globe, and if the celebration of that day is to be more than a splendid pageant that shall delight and astonish, more than a grand exhibition of the farts, the industry, the wealth, power, and resources of the country, then the hearts of the whole people must have an abundant preparation; must be warmed by a generous and prevailing patriotism, and their thoughts and minds elevated by a noble magnanimity worthy of the best days of the republic; then the living example of the present and the sacred memories of the past will be linked together, giving the assurance of an unbroken unity and unending prosperity. The associations of this day carry us back to the period when the principles finally incorporated into our government were discussed by our fathers. First and foremost of these is the principle of local self-government. This principle is the basis of the representative system. That system is the great discovery of modern times in political science, and enables a country—however varied and numerous the population, however extended its territory—to give expression to its wishes and will in a practical form of government. All the conditions of a democratic-republican Government may exist—universal suffrage, a distribution of powers through separate and independent branches, frequent elections; but in a country widely extended, with a large and mixed population, these conditions will fail to give personal freedom to the citizen and practical self-government to the people unless—and, mind you, this is plain language—unless, I say, each distinct political community is allowed to regulate its domestic affairs and local rights and privileges in its own way. Subject always to such supervision and control as has been delegated to the sovereign power, a strict adherence to this principle is the only protection against that centralism whose subtle and insidious aid and influence are always invoked by the ambition of men and the greed and corruption of parties to absorb, and in the end to destroy the essential element of personal freedom. Love of liberty, sympathy with all mankind, and the equal rights and privileges of all are inspiring sentiments, and flow out from the heart as from a fountain of good-will and benevolence to bless all mankind. But free government at home, perpetuity to the unequalled representative system that is so purely American in its origin, cannot be preserved without a discriminating knowledge and observance of its character, and an especial and unqualified devotion to its maintenance.

After quoting from the declaration of principles adopted at the Congress of delegates in 1774 at Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, he said: After enumerating their grievances and their rights, "they claim, demand, and insist on their indubitable rights and liberties which cannot be legally taken from them, altered, or abridged by any power whatever without their own consent by their representatives in their several 'provincial Legislatures.'" A plain statement of grievances and a resolute purpose to enforce their rights is all that is made here. I have made this reference to the meeting of the first Colonial Congress to show that the principle of local

Continued on Fifth Page.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

THE COUNT DE CHAMBORD'S MANIFESTO.

LONDON, July 4.—The French and English press generally consider that the manifesto of the Count de Chambord makes it impossible for him to become King of France.

SUSPENSION OF L'UNION FOR PUBLISHING COUNT DE CHAMBORD'S MANIFESTO.

PARIS, July 4.—*L'Union*, which first published Count De Chambord's manifesto, has been suspended from publication for two weeks.

In the National Assembly to-day M. Lebrun asked why *L'Union* was suspended.

M. Fourton, Minister of the Interior, in reply to the question, admitted that the suspension was partly because the paper had attacked the Septennate and partly because it had published the manifesto of the Count De Chambord.

Here there was great excitement in the Chamber. When it subsided, M. Fourton further stated that the power of Marshal MacMahon was irrevocable.

M. Lebrun then gave formal notice that he would submit an interpellation, and Tuesday next was fixed for its discussion.

DEATH OF AN EX-CABINET MINISTER.

PARIS, July 4.—M. De Goulard, who has been ill for some time, died to-day.

[M. De Goulard was Minister of the Interior for about eighteen months, during Thiers' administration. He resigned the office on May 17, 1873. He was a member of the Left Centre, and when the De Broglie Cabinet fell his name got some prominence by being mentioned as the probable successor to M. De Broglie.]

SPAIN.

A FRESH LEVY OF TROOPS TO BE CALLED FOR—FORMATION OF A COALITION MINISTRY IMPROBABLE.

MADRID, July 4.—The Government will shortly call for a fresh levy for the purpose of sending 30,000 men to reinforce the army of the North.

Señor Castelar has declined the overtures of Señor Martos; consequently the formation of a coalition Ministry is improbable.

DON CARLOS' RESIDENCE—A CARLIST GENERAL DISMISSED—A CARLIST FORCE MARCHING UPON BILBAO.

BAYONNE, July 4.—Don Carlos has fixed his residence at Tolosa, the capital of the Province of Guipuzcoa.

Gen. Tristany has been dismissed from the Carlist service because he failed to defend the line of the Ebro, and thereby caused the efeat of a force of the Royalists at Gandesa, in Tarragona.

A Carlist force of considerable number marching upon Bilbao.

GREAT BRITAIN.

COMPLETION OF A NEW TELEGRAPH CABLE TO BE LAID BY THE GREAT EASTERN.

LONDON, July 4.—The new telegraph cable of the Anglo-American Company was completed to-day. The Great Eastern is to leave to lay this cable between Ireland and Newfoundland on the 27th of thismonth.

GERMANY.

PRINCE BISMARCK AT KISSENGEN.

BERLIN, July 4.—Prince Bismarck has arived at Kissengen to take the waters.

TURKEY.

THE TOWN OF TENEDOS DESTROYED BY FIRE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 4.—The town of Tenedos, on the island of that name, has been destroyed by fire. Only ten houses were left standing.

WESTERN AFRICA.

EIGHTEEN VILLAGES BURNED BY CONVICTS.

LONDON, July 4.—Intelligence has been received here that 300 convicts at Bissao, Senegambia, lately invaded Portugese territory and burned eighteen villages.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 5—1 A. M.—For New-England rain will prevail during the day, followed by winds shifting to north-west and south-west, lower temperature, and rising barometer.

For the Middle States and the lower lake region, light rains, followed by clearing and cool weather, north-west to south-west winds, and rising barometer.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	78°	65°	3:30 P. M.	90°	83°
6 A. M.	79°	66°	6 P. M.	83°	75°
9 A. M.	82°	71°	9 P. M.	77°	77°
12 M.	86°	80°	12 P. M.	74°	72°

Average temperature yesterday.............73⅝°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.............81⅛°
Average temperature last week.............77°
Average temperature for corresponding week last year.............79°

The report of the Central Park Meterological Department for the past week shows the mean reading of the barometer to have been 29.963 inches, the maximum being 29.994 on the 1st inst., and the minimum 29.539 on the 29th ult. The mean temperature marked by the barometer was 74.4°. The maximum was 98° on the 29th of June, and the minimum 58° at 3 A. M. yesterday. The amount of rainfall for the week was .03 inches, and the distance traveled by the wind was 929 miles.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Two Chinamen were arrested in San Francisco on Friday for the murder of one of their countrymen in 1870. They fled to China soon after the murder, but recently returned.

An extraordinary hail-storm did much damage throughout Northern New-Jersey yesterday afternoon. Some of the hail-stones measured two and a half inches in diameter. An Erie express train narrowly escaped being wrecked yesterday afternoon, near Allendale, by a large tree, which was blown over the track by the storm, and which was discovered just in time to avoid a disaster.

THE ABDUCTION NEAR PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—The abduction of a child from his home in Germantown, on the 1st of July, continues to excite much interest and anxiety here. The boy, who is four years old, has long curly, light hair, and hazle eyes, is well formed, and was dressed in a linen suit with a skirt. He wore a broad-brimmed straw hat, and laced shoes. His name is Charlie B. Ross. His father, Christian K. Ross, of Ross, Schott & Co., No. 304 Market street, has offered a reward of $300 for his recovery, or information which shall lead thereto. The facts of the case are these: Charlie, the above-mentioned boy, with his brother, aged six, were induced to enter a buggy with two men, on Wednesday. They were driven about some two hours in the northern part of the city, when the oldest boy was put out of the carriage and the other carried off, since which time he has not been heard from.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

TWO LOTS.

"Poor Nellie!" then a sigh, a careless kiss, and she flutters away,
Lovely and young and well-beloved, and as light of foot as a fay;
And I sit here lone, crippled and weak, like the wasted willow-tree
That grew by the brooklet where we played in days that have ceased to be.

O! little brook, are you singing
Ceaselessly glad as ever,
While violets nod on your grassy banks,
And restless aspens shiver,
And you go gayly wandering on
To join the mighty river?

O! say, do you gleam in the sunlight now as you did long ago?
Would waters that mirrored my joy relentlessly mirror my woe?
Or would the glad face of my childhood gaze up as it used to gaze
From your cool depths, where pebbles gleam as they gleamed in these far-off days?

Alas! the vain thought! It could never be so;
Right weary the poor face would be;
For your waters can only mirror, sweet brook,
The image of what they can see;
The child is a fay of a far-away day,
Whom no one remembers but me.

Why did the shadow fall on my life?
Why did the sunshine darken for me?
Why must I sit in a captive cell,
In a world so joyous and free?

* * * *

Ah, suffering heart, the air is laden
With moans of like misery;
Some have wept—some must weep—
Till we reach the glad Eden;
"The thing that hath been is the thing that shall be."

Some are born to flit in the sunshine and some to pine in the shade,
And yet in the longest Summer day the sunshine, I ween, will fade.
In darkness we all must slumber at last, and sure when day is done,
As sound they sleep who pined in the shade as they who joyed in the sun.

* * * * * *

"Poor Nellie!" her sister said and sighed, and kissed her and went her way
Down to the beach where her lover stood watching the ships in the bay,
Idly watching the wavelets break on the wave-worn stones of the pier,
Idly musing on life and love, unwitting that Nettie drew near.

Beautiful golden-haired Nettie, she noted with troubled surprise
The absent, dreamy, far-away look that dwelt in her lover's eyes,
As gravely gazing on all around he stood in the eventide,
Forgetting to watch for the coming of his own beautiful bride,—

Forgetting to watch for her coming, yet thinking of her the while;
Hearing her voice in the wavelets, in the sunbeams seeing her smile;
Thanking God in his heart for the beauty of earth and of heaven,
Yet pondering why so few may share the bliss that to them had been given—

Why gladness, beauty, and love are showered a fairy shower upon one,
Another aye goes droopingly till the dreary life-day be done,
Till the sore heart-hunger be stilled in the grave where they hunger not,
Where toils and task-work, groans and sighs, forever and aye are forgot.

There in the glow of the sunlight he sighed for the souls in the shade;
Yet as he sighed a joyous smile in his dark eyes glimmering played;
How could he sorrow in sympathy while Nettie was drawing near?
How could he sorrow in sympathy while her gay voice rang in his ear?

Chiding the high grave phantasies that in poet souls grow apace,
Clothing earth, and air, and sea, and sky with a sadly tender grace,
Idle and vain to her they seemed, for though she was loving and fair,
Ne'er a thought of his noblest thoughts did the golden-haired beauty share.

* * * * * *

—*Good Words.*

GIVEN UNSOUGHT.

CHAPTER I.

On the 16th May, 1865, at half-past three in the afternoon, a young gentleman filled a short black pipe with tobacco and vigorously smoked. Before the smoker stood an easel, and against the easel reclined a half-finished oil-painting; for the smoker was a painter, and his name was Edward Graysbrook.

The studio was picturesque; numberless oil-sketches covered the walls. A suit of imitation armor on one side frowned defiance to a statue of the Medici Venus on the other, who seemed in her turn to smile a challenge to the world to produce beauty equal to hers; three or four lay figures, attired in various costumes, stood in attitudes more or less imposing; a dais covered with red cloth lay in one corner, a book-stand in another. For the rest, the room presented the usual artistic negligence and disregard of order.

Reclining on a couple of chairs, a cigar between his lips, there meditated a shrewd, intelligent-looking man, with a decided legal cut of whisker and forensic double eye-glass—a man of eight and twenty, or thereabouts, who, when he spoke, enunciated his opinions with that tone of authority and don't-try-to-bully-me-sir kind of air for which the junior Bar of England is remarkable, and occasionally ridiculous.

Puff—puff—puff. "No good—I cannot get the face I want. What on earth am I to do for a Titania?" quoth he of the brush.

"Leave her alone for a few days. You overwork yourself, dear boy. Drop your brush, wash your palette, turn your picture to the wall, and away with me."

"Away with you, indeed; yes—avaunt, quit my sight!—get thee behind me, tempter," answered the painter, laying down his brush and maulstick nevertheless, and throwing himself into an easy-chair.

"Now, as I shall not interrupt your genius, I will explain my visit," exclaimed Thomas Lewis, B. A., of the Outer Temple, Esq., barrister-at-law. "Know by these presents"—and he drew out two blocks of boxwood from his brief-bag—"that you behold the most influential contributor to the new paper, *The Weekly Scalper*. Here are the whereons to make your fortune as a caricaturist."

"You are very good, Tom; always looking after my interest."

"Quite so; I am as good as a father to you. But to-night I intend to play the mother also, and to take you to a dance."

"A dance!"

"Exactly—at the house of Cyrus Hodges, the great picture-dealer. An acquaintance with him would do you no harm—probably much good. I know them well enough to introduce you. You'll come? They live at Twickenham. We can sleep at Richmond, and take a pull on the river in the morning, which is precisely what you want."

The artist objected. He had forgotten his dancing, had not worn evening clothes for nearly a year; besides, he must go on with his work. At all events, he hated balls—and at 10 o'clock the same evening he entered the dancing-room at The Cedars with his friend Lewis.

"By Jove, there she is!" he exclaimed suddenly, after being introduced to his host and hostess.

"Who? Why, what on earth do you mean?" answered Lewis, alarmed.

"A face for my Titania. Who is the lady in light green? If you know her, please introduce me."

"Certainly, directly they have finished the lancers."

Five minutes afterward, Ned was blushing and stammering before a tall, stately girl of some nineteen or twenty years—a girl of slim and graceful figure, black waving hair, and eyes of liquid fire.

How he now regretted his want of *savoir-faire!* Had he copied the movements of the gilded youth around, Edward Graysbrook would have lolled upon a sofa, stared the lady out of countenance, or talked of the boat-race or the academy, which he had never visited, with the self-complacent jauntiness affected in Mabille. However, for his peace of mind, Ned was rarely thrown into the society of young or lovely women, with the exception of some half-dozen models; consequently, when he most needed it, he lost his tongue, knew that he looked awkward, and wished himself at—St. John's Wood.

The lady flirted her fan for a few seconds, then, with a glance at Ned, exclaimed, "I know your name very well from Mr. Lewis, and your paintings from my own eyes, Mr. Graysbrook; and since you exhibited that sketch at the Dudley, we have much wished to make the acquaintance of the artist." And Miss Graham flashed another rocket from her eyes, and Ned's heart fluttered like a butterfly.

He was about to attempt a complimentary rejoinder, when a dapper little gentleman with a twisted mustache approached the fair one and claimed her hand for the "Mabel Waltz." With a pretty smile to Ned, Miss Graham took her partner's arm, and was presently lost in the maze of muslin.

He never had another opportunity of speaking to her that night; he thought all women frivolous, and dancing demoralizing.

"Who is Miss Graham?" said he to his friend as they were strolling back to Richmond. "Hers is a face I should like to paint. Thanks—I'll take a cigar."

"She is Mrs. Hodges' niece. Lucy Baker and Mrs. Cyrus were sisters, I understand, and the former ran away from a boarding-school with Jack Graham, of the —th Foot. He was as good a fellow as ever lived, with a little money and less brains, over head and ears in debt and in love with his wife. A year or so after his first child was born the regiment was ordered to the Crimea. Lucy vowed she would go with her husband, and the little girl, too weak to undergo such a journey, was left to Mrs. Hodges' care. Poor Jack was shot through the lungs at Inkermann, and his wife died of a fever caught while nursing the wounded at Scutari. These are the facts as related by Mrs. Cyrus."

"A sad story, indeed! And who is the small man with the waxed mustache?"

"A certain Capt. Wagstaffe. His regiment, the —th Hussars, is now quartered at Hampton Court. He is, I fancy, smitten with the lovely Lucy—a fact to which Mrs. Cyrus does not seem to object. She is—Mrs. Hodges, I mean—as you may have perceived, by no means brilliant, and prefers the heavy dragoon mustaches and small talk to the mutton-chop whisker and intellect. Give me a vesuvian, Ned."

"What a fate for poor Lucy Graham!"

"Ah, ha! the green-eyed monster already? You must take care, dear boy, or those eyes will be too many for you. I, iron-clad as I am, have felt their influence. Take care, dear boy, take care."

As he tossed on his pillow that same night, Ned's mind constantly recurred to the lines:

"Prometheus-like, from heaven she stole
The fire that 'neath those silken lashes,
In darkest moments seems to roll
From eyes that cannot hide their flashes."

And then—no, fair reader, then he did not spring from his bed, pace the room, clench his hands, beat the air with passionately jealous frenzy, but did what all sensible men under similar circumstances do, if they can—fell fast asleep.

* * * * *

"Oars back, get forward, row on, all," cried the steerer. Two short strokes, then a long one, and then the eight-oared cutter shot away from the landing-place at Kingston, through the railway bridge, down with the stream toward Teddington Lock.

The boat was Salter's, the crew was the L. R. C. eight, out for a long half-holiday spin. Once through the lock, the steerer gave the word, and the boat, gaining impetus at every stroke, shot through the water at racing speed. It was already dusk, and stroke was rowing a good thirty-six to the minute.

Eel-pie House was reached and passed. "Now, then, all—smartly round the bend," cried the steerer, when suddenly something dark loomed ahead.

"Easy all! stop her hard!" shrieked the coxswain.

'Twas too late—the sharp bow of the cutter crashed into the broadside of the ferry-boat, which, almost cut in half, sank immediately.

The ferryman, an old fellow of sixty years of age, unable to swim, sank, and was carried down by the tide. The other occupants of the boat were a nurse-maid and two children. The maid and one of the latter had managed to cling to the oars of the eight, but the other had been carried down the stream.

"Let no one move in that eight, or you'll be upset," cried a voice close by. The warning came from Graysbrook, who had witnessed the accident, sculling a light skiff, with Lewis in the stern steering. "I'll get them out."

Sculling quickly up to the eight, Ned raised the child from the water, and lifted her into his skiff.

The nurse was a more difficult subject to deal with. She was a big woman, and to have attempted to drag her into the boat would inevitably have upset it. The other child must be rescued first.

Shouting for aid from the bank, Ned kicked off his shoes and plunged into the water.

By this time several boats had pushed out from shore, one of which rescued the nurse, while another quickly followed Graysbrook and his insensible charge, as they were drifting down with the tide.

The artist, though a strong and active swimmer in days gone by, was well nigh spent when he was lifted into "The Saucy Kate."

The shore reached, the sufferers were carried to a parlor in the little inn close to the riverside. Lights were brought, when Lewis cried: "Hodges' children, by heavens! Come, let us carry them up to the house."

CHAPTER II.

Two days after the accident, Edward Graysbrook sat painting his picture with all his heart and life. No model had sat to him, yet the face and figure of Titania were accomplished works of art. To represent a pair of sparkling eyes, two pouting lips, a dimpling smile, and a shock of jetty hair, is to a clever artist by no means an impossible task; nevertheless, that face had been painted and repainted, a shade darker here, a trifle lighter there, until it bore an expression that our would be R. A. had carried in his heart since he quitted The Cedars.

A sound of wheels, a rap at the door, and Cyrus Hodges appeared on the scene. "Ah! my dear boy, glad to find you in. I've come to thank you in a more becoming way than I had time for the other night for your pluck and presence of mind in saving my child's life. Tut, tut! no answering me. Damme, Sir, you did save it, and I am not the sort of man to forget a claim of that kind. Now, let us see. What do you call that picture? Titania, eh? Hum-m-m! I know the face. Why, yes, it's surely Lucy Graham, my wife's niece. Ah! you dog. Well, you might have taken a worse model. Have you sold it?"

"Not yet," said Ned.

"Then I'll have it. Come, we won't haggle over it. I dare say my price will suit you. What did you get for your gold medal picture?"

"A hundred and fifty pounds."

"Then I'll double it," said Hodges, taking out his check-book. "By Jove, though, that's very pretty," he continued, as his eye caught sight of a sketch in a corner of the room. "Have you any more like it?"

"I have some in this portfolio," answered Ned.

"Dear me! that's a charming little bit: and this, too. Well, I shall take these with me in my cab, if you don't object."

Ned was only too happy, of course.

"By the way, I hope you will come and visit us at Twickenham. Mrs. Hodges particularly wishes it. Sundays we are always at home. Lunch at two, dinner at seven. I shall expect you next Sunday. Good-bye; and above all things, don't hurry 'Titania.' I think we shall make you if she's a success."

And with the portfolio of sketches under his arm, the great picture-dealer blustered out of the room into his cab, and back into town.

Ned took up the check. Three hundred and fifty pounds!

A capital man of business was Cyrus Hodges. Profuse in the number and quality of his dinners to such acquaintances as were useful to him, lavish almost to extravagance on his horses, his liveries, his house, and his wife, he rarely ever, except by mistake, paid a farthing over the price at which he could see fifty per cent. likely to return to him. One of his most liberal customers was the Duke of St. Mawes, who had bought, however, Graysbrook's gold-medal picture from another dealer. His Grace was a judge, and recognizing germs of genius in the work, had bought up many other smaller pictures and sketches from the same hand.

Q. E. D. Cyrus had stolen a march upon the noble Duke.

So Ned on the following Sunday went down to Twickenham, and was received by Cyrus with much *empressement*, introduced to a number of painters, journalists, and art critics, and made much of. Mrs. Hodges was quietly gracious. Of course she sweetly thanked him for his great service; but then he was an artist, and most artists are generally so queer. His coat was not cut by Poole; Lincoln and Bennett had no account against him. He might have talent, but he spake never a pretty nothing in her ear; he wore mustaches, but they lacked the cavalry twirl; of the latest fashionable scandal he could explain nothing. Sum total of his delinquencies, he was too thorough for Mrs. Cyrus, and looked too seriously on his life and on his art.

With Lucy Graham, these delinquencies appeared attractions. Though fond of a fast *deux-temps*, and a subsequent chatter with her partner in the conservatory, she was not frivolous; though she possessed a woman's share of coquetry, she was no flirt; though her eyes were bright and sparkling as diamond flashes, though her lashes were dark and long, she was free from conceit and affectation—a rather remarkable trait nowadays, but to be accounted for, perhaps, by her having an object in life, and that object *not* matrimony.

Yes, Lucy had an object, and that object was excellence in music. Possessed of a contralto voice and a fine ear, practice and professors had made her a star of the drawing-room; and Ned, seated next to her that day at dinner and strolling through the grounds in the cool of the evening, found in her, if not an affinity, at all events sympathy, and the fellow-feeling of an artist.

"By-the-by, Graysbrook," said Hodges, as our friend was bidding his host adieu, "would it be worth your while to come down here and give my little girl a few lessons in painting? You might take some rooms down here for the rest of the Summer; fresh air will not hurt the picture, and I am anxious to see how 'Titania' progresses. Good-by. Think of it."

The offer was duly considered, and a week later Edward Graysbrook was located in a pretty cottage a few minutes' walk from the river and The Cedars.

In after years, when the artist was broiling under a Palestine sun, or cooling under an Andalusian archway, the remembrance of the Summer of '65 was as a celestial dream. As his work became a labor of love, so did love become part of his work as he sat painting before his easel, the sun shining on his canvass and glorifying the face of the girl he loved.

So passed the Summer away. Ned got through much work, listened every day to Lucy's voice, and constantly rowed her and her little cousins up the river.

After these excursions sleep was coy, and Ned would build castles. A man of sense and chivalry, however, he forbore to declare his love.

"No, I cannot ask her to share my poverty. Some day—who knows?—I might be a distinguished and wealthy man; and then—ah! and then she will be probably married to some one else. No, many a man has his cross to bear; and, help me, Heaven. I will bear mine."

Autumn came, and Mrs. Hodges and family went to Brighton, Ned back to St. John's Wood. Christmas passed, and Easter found our artist still hard at work. At length the day arrived, and Ned's four pictures were on show at his studio. Many fashionable ladies and gentlemen found their way that Monday to St. John's Wood by means of the circular sent out by Hodges. Remarks were various.

"Absolutely *charming*," quoth a middle-aged lady.

"*Awfully nice*," from a charmer of eighteen.

"What *lovely* eyes!" murmured a third.

"*Heavenly*," answered a fourth.

"Awfully funny, those little devils," remarked a young Coldstreamer.

"The frame, it strikes me, is the higher work of art," snapped *sotto voce* a disappointed painter, now art critic.

"Chiaroscuro altogether defective," from an unsuccessful amateur.

"To my mind, my dear, it's shocking," whispered a contributor to the *Victoria Magazine*, in spectacles. "Art can be better exemplified than by a lack of drapery."

So wags the world's verdict. Praise—aloud; criticism—in whisper; abuse—between the teeth.

The pictures were sent in, and Graysbrook took a few days' holiday. On "Titania," for more reasons than one, he pinned his faith; and his faith was strong.

Returned to town, he passed through Trafalgar square, and strolled into the academy to see the book of the rejected pictures.

Heavens! what did he see? Three of his paintings hung, one rejected, and that one "Titania."

He sprang into a hansom and drove to Bond street. Hodges was busy writing.

"Ah! I see you have heard, then, my boy. Well, I consider it the most remarkable piece of good luck."

"Good luck?" cried Ned.

"Exactly," returned Hodges. "Now, you wait, and see what I'll do. I said that picture should make you, and, damme, it shall."

CHAPTER III.

"I say, Ned! by Jove, here's something for you to read," exclaimed Tom Lewis, tossing the newspaper across the table, as he and Graysbrook were finishing breakfast in Lewis' chambers in Lincoln's Inn.

"What is it?"

"Read, my friend—read for yourself."

And Graysbrook did read, and the subject referred to was balm to his disappointment. The newspaper was the *Daily Electrifyer*; the article was the third leader. It was couched in gushing language, and appeared to be prompted by a letter in another part of the paper, headed "Flunkeyism at the Royal Academy," and signed "Fair Play." The letter abused that select body for negligence, accused them of favoritism, and after a couple of "Now, Sirs," to the editor, asked if such corruption could longer be borne; and whether it was not part and parcel of the same system which in Parliament had already refused a Reform bill, and still tolerated game laws. The leader-writer had taken up the cudgels in favor of the writer of the letter, and thought that something ought to be done, hinted several impracticable remedies, and concluded a forcible article by reminding the academy that the object of their institution was to encourage art, not to damp it; that the annual exhibition should contain the collective artistic genius of the country, and not become the show-room for portraits of the aristocracy, or the emporium of a clique!

"Well," remarked Ned, laying down the paper, "I daresay it's all true, but it won't help me."

"Don't be too sure; there is more behind."

And so indeed there was. The next morning there were a dozen letters in the *Electrifyer* from indignant correspondents, making mention of several well-known artists whose pictures had been rejected; notably amongst these was Graysbrook. Three days later a pamphlet appeared, which created a great sensation, and sold by thousands. This was written—no matter by whom; some say by a painter turned critic, and a constant partaker of Sunday dinners at The Cedars—in terse and forcible English, proving mathematically that the average time given by the Selecting Committee to the examination of each picture was under three seconds. Graysbrook's name was mentioned again in glowing terms, and flung in the teeth of the Academy. Outside the exhibition, and all around Trafalgar square, the pamphlet was sold, price threepence; reviews of it appeared in the press; and the *Weekly Scalper*, true to its friends, published a cartoon, in which the Hanging Committee was ridiculed, and verses lauding Ned.

Now was the time for Cyrus Hodges to profit by the storm he had contributed to raise. He opened a gallery in Bond street, exhibited "Titania" and three French paintings, advertised extensively, and drew crowds. Among his other patrons came the Duchess of St. Mawes, and the following day his Grace. The noble lady took a violent fancy to "Titania," and the consequence was that Cyrus sold the picture, and pocketed two hundred per cent.

Nor was this all. Ned's other paintings sold immediately for three times the price he himself had received for them, and the artist went to dinner at St. Mawes House. This visit was, thanks to Hodges, duly chronicled in the *Morning Post*; and a fortnight later Ned, clad in a suit of Poole's, appeared at some fashionable entertainment every night. In short, he was the rage for about four weeks, when the arrival of a popular author from Fiji, and a two-volume book of travels from his pen, somewhat eclipsed him.

In the meantime dinners were multiplying at The Cedars. Lucy was cultivating her voice and receiving much attention. One morning, Captain Wagstaffe rode from Hampton Court to Twickenham, found Lucy alone in the drawing-room, and made her an offer of his hand, his fortune, his mustaches, and his heart. He was politely and firmly declined.

Ned heard of the repulse from Lewis; his heart bounded with joy, then sank within him.

"She has refused a man of birth and fortune," he said to himself; what chance should I have, who possess neither? No; I must bide my time."

That Summer of 1866 will long be remembered by city men. The fall of the one great house dragged hundreds of smaller ones in its ruin. Panic everywhere. Long, white faces met every morning on the Stock Exchange. Men one day the owners of thousands, awoke the next beggars. Every trader was more or less hit. Hodges, whose busy hand drove many irons, other than his ostensible business, in the fire, had suffered with the rest, but up to a certain time, to no large amount. The sky was black, but Cyrus wore a sunny smile; to no one did he confide his troubles, and, of course, not to his wife.

August was near, and Graysbrook made up his mind at last, not to ask Lucy to be his wife, but to leave England for a time. He told his secret to Lewis, who, of course, had divined it months before, and made ready for a journey to Palestine and Egypt. Hodges approved of the plan, promised to look after all the pictures he sent home, gave him two commissions, and asked him to dine at Twickenham to say good-by.

There were no other visitors that evening, and the dinner was dull enough—Hodges silent and gloomy, his wife querulous, Lucy reserved and very pale. The cloth removed, Hodges swallowed four glasses of wine rapidly, and begged Ned to excuse him for half an hour, as he had letters to write. Ned went into the drawing-room; Mrs. Hodges was tending her younger child, who was ill; Lucy was alone.

At his request, Lucy seated herself at the piano, and for a time her sweet rich voice held him enthralled. At last she sang "Kathleen Mavourneen," and when she reached the lines—

"It may be for years, and it may be for ever,
Then why art thou silent, thou voice of my heart?"

Graysbrook, as he bent over her, saw her bosom heave and a tear glide slowly down her cheek. Another moment, she broke off from her song and burst into tears. The ardent torrent of his love at last broke forth.

"Miss Graham—Lucy—Lucy—my love—my darling!"

And he clasped her trembling to his heart.

* * * * * * *

Half an hour later Mrs. Hodges entered the room and tea was served.

"Beecles," said she to the servant, "take this cup to your master."

The man returned presently with a white face.

"If you please, ma'am, master's unwell—fainted, I'm afraid."

Thoroughly alarmed, all three rushed to the library. There lay Hodges across the hearth-rug insensible, foam on his lips, a letter crushed in his hand.

"Open the window, quick!" cried Ned; "unloosen the collar; and you, Beecles, run to the nearest doctor. I'll gallop to Richmond and fetch a physician."

And quick as thought Ned ran to the stables; the groom was absent, so he saddled one of the carriage horses, jumped on his back, and tore along the Richmond road.

He had galloped a quarter of a mile, when in the darkness the horse stumbled, and Ned, never a great rider, was thrown head foremost upon the stony road.

CHAPTER IV.

When Edward Graysbrook recovered consciousness, he found himself in bed, his right arm in splints, and an odd feeling in his head. The arm was broken, and his head was shaved.

Six weeks had elapsed since his unlucky tumble, and during that time he had raved in the frenzy of brain fever, tended by Tom Lewis with that loving care which few men have the patience to bestow even on their dearest friends.

Sad was the intelligence which Lewis had to impart—imprudent speculation, a crisis in the city, bankruptcy, apoplexy, death. When the patient was sufficiently recovered to bear the shock, he learned how, after the death of Cyrus Hodges, the Cedars had been seized by the creditors, how the widow and family, after a brief sojourn in London, had departed for Germany to find a home in some small provincial town.

One morning when Graysbrook was able to sit in an arm-chair at the open window looking into Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, Lewis gave him a letter which had been awaiting his recovery. The writing was in Lucy Graham's hand; Ned trembled as he opened the envelope. The letter ran thus:

"JULY 26, 1866.

"I scarcely know how to express what I wish to convey to you. We are, both my aunt and I, deeply concerned to hear of your accident, which we hope will not prove as serious as has been anticipated. You have, of course, heard that my poor uncle is no more, and that a heavy domestic calamity overwhelms my aunt. It is with regard to this that I must ask you, dear Edward, forget all that passed between us on the last occasion that we met. You must not think me false to you when I ask you to take this step; I am only, I am sure, true to myself. I have another duty to perform, a duty more sacred than that of an affianced wife. My aunt, who has been a mother to me, is now poor and suffering; my cousins are young and must be educated. I can do something *now* to alleviate their distress; I can comfort my aunt and teach her children. Edward, you *must* see that I am right, for, bitter trial as it is for me to bid farewell to you, is it possible for me, who lived with her in prosperity, to desert her now, even for you? We shall live at some small German town—I shall not say where—and I shall work hard at my music.

"You, with your great career before you, can easily afford to forget me. If you do not, some day we may meet again. Good-by.

"Your sincere friend,
"LUCY FRANCES GRAHAM."

"Dear, noble girl!" cried her lover, as he finished the letter; "she is indeed worth living for;" and he wept like a little child.

* * * * * * * *

May, 1869. Three years had scarcely changed the great city. A monstrous hotel or two had sprung up in places, a general election had changed the ministry, the Royal Academy had removed from Trafalgar square to Piccadilly, one or two comic periodicals had fretted an hour or so, and were seen no more, young ladies promenaded Regent street with false hair piled in a fashion of a century ago to gaze at the photographs of half-dressed actresses (Heaven save the mark!) with a *sang-froid* which would have driven our grandmothers frantic, bankruptcy had become a necessary element in the education of our hereditary legislators, who in the morning might attend a meeting of creditors, or appear before a register, and later in the day take their ancestral seats in the House of Lords to direct their minds, knowing as to race-horses and critical as to ballet-girls, to the affairs of the nation. Socially there were changes, but in its outward aspect London of '69 wore the same face as London of '66.

In the smoking-room of the "Arcadian" was congregated a crowd of after-dinner loungers. Painters in long beards, barristers in mutton-chop whiskers, actors with clean-shorn blue-tinted cheeks, guardsmen with curled moustaches and patent-leather boots, dramatic critics always on the *qui-vive* for scraps of news, journalists with ears ever ready for a chance for "copy," silent waiters, and cigars and seltzer water.

The new Royal Academy had that morning been opened, and, as the subject was the newest, it formed the principal theme for conversation.

"By-the-by, Dalrymple," said a youngish-looking barrister with sharp, intelligent features, to a well-known art-critic, as the two were seated amidst a group of smokers; "did you notice 'Ruth' to-day; it's hung in the big room, next to M——?"

"You mean the new A. R. A.'s picture—yes, I noticed it."

"Did you like it?"

"I am astonished at a lawyer asking the question. Discretion is the soul of criticism, as well as of valor. *Nous verrons.*"

"Ah," said the barrister, not at all discomfited, "it's a most artistic work, to my mind—the best he's done. I suppose you'll slate him—no, I forgot, you can afford to praise him, now he's an A. R. A."

The critic shrugged his shoulders almost imperceptibly, and smoked his cigar.

"You know the man, Lewis, don't you?" asked another.

"We were at school together, and have been very good friends ever since."

"By-the-by, I have not seen him lately; I remember voting for him here, but that must have been some months ago. He was the man about whose picture all the row was got up, yes—I don't think I have seen him at all this season."

"No, I don't think you have, he has been abroad for three years, in Spain and in Palestine; I hear from him occasionally, and was the first to let him know of his election. R—— the R. A. got him elected, I believe. Ah! I shall be glad to see him again. Waiter, the *Globe* and a cup of coffee," and the group broke up.

In a low easy-chair, a cigar in his mouth, our friend Tom Lewis sat reading the *Globe*. He had finished "Notes of the Day," and had begun the leader, an attack on the Home Secretary, when a man in evening dress entered the room, tall, vigorous, with browned face and hands, a crisp curly beard and mustache, and Saxon blue eyes. Glancing round the room, he saw Lewis, advanced to him and touched him on the shoulder.

"Good heavens! it can't be you, Ned?"

"The same, dear boy, how are you?"

And the two friends clasped hands.

"By Jove! how you are altered—improved, I mean," said Lewis, when his friend had sat down close to him. "But tell me, when did you arrive?"

"Only three days ago. I went directly to your chambers, found you had moved—hadn't time to look in a Law List, because I knew I'd find you here. I have been dining with Reighton to-night, and came on here to look up my old friends. Come, tell me all about everything."

And the two sat and smoked, and fought their early battles of life over again.

"And now," exclaimed Ned, "I must be off. I called yesterday at St. Mawes House, and was asked by the Duchess to an evening party."

"Capital," answered Lewis. "I too am going. You wonder how I came to have the entrée, perhaps? Know, then, I was junior counsel for the Marquis of Grampound, the Duke's eldest son, in the election petition when he was nearly unseated for bribery, and conducted myself in such wise as to have become an intimate friend of the young 'un and a constant visitor to the Duke. Come, it is time to go."

As they rattled along Piccadilly in a hansom, Ned inquired if his friend had heard aught of Mrs. Hodges and her children.

"Oh dear, yes. Mrs. Cyrus has married again. An American, I understand. One of her children died two years ago, but the other is now one of the belles of Baltimore."

"And Lucy?"

"My information is not precise about her. I heard, however, that she disapproved of her aunt's marriage, and after some little difficulty has appeared as a public singer."

"Where, in England?"

"No, in Italy, I believe; Mrs. Hodges lived in Rome for two years. But here we are."

The rooms were crowded, Lewis and Ned, after a gracious reception from the Duchess, retired to the staircase for comfort and air. Presently a song was commenced, a simple ballad—"Kathleen Mavourneen." The crowd was so dense that the singer could not be seen from the door.

"Who is it?" asked a bystander.

"I forget the name," answered another; "but an English girl and a protégé of her Grace, picked up at Naples, I believe."

Ned was enthralled, then startled. Yes, there could be no doubt, it was the voice whose echo was ever in his ears—he was listening to Lucy Graham once again!

As the last reverberations died away, Ned advanced eagerly through the people in time to see his love escorted toward the conservatory. Her cavalier was the young Marquis. Presently the young gentleman emerged alone, obedient to a message from his mother. Graysbrook stepped in, and found his divinity alone among the flowers. For a moment he regarded her without speaking. She raised her eyes, and the tell-tale roses flew to her cheeks.

"Lucy! Lucy! you have not forgotten me?"

"Oh heavens!—Mr. Graysbrook—no, of course I have not forgotten you!" and the blushing girl almost gasped for breath.

Ned sank into a seat beside her, and softly took her hand.

"Lucy—you remember the last time we met? If you do not, I shall go through the same scene again. Times have changed; you will not shun me again? Tell me, *sweet!*"

Lucy Graham, trembling with joy, inclined like the goddess of love toward him—and

Thus again they met.—*London Society.*

MR. RUSKIN'S RECENT WRITINGS.—Take a man of unusual if not morbid sensibility, and place him in the midst of the jostling, struggling, unsavory, and unreasonable crowd; suppose him to have a love of all natural and artistic beauty, which is outraged at every moment by the prevailing ugliness; a sincere hatred for all the meanness and imposture too characteristic of modern life; a determination to see things for himself, which involves an antipathy to all the established commonplaces of contented respectability; an eloquence and imaginative force which transfuses his prose with poetry, though his mind is too discursive to express itself in the poetical form; and a keen logical faculty, hampered by a constitutional irritability which prevents his teaching from taking a systematic form; let him give free vent to all the annoyance and the indignation naturally produced by his position, and you will have a general impression of Mr. Ruskin's later writings. One seems almost to be listening to the cries of a man of genius placed in a pillory to be pelted by a thick-skinned mob, and urged by a sense of his helplessness to utter the bitterest taunts that he can invent. Among the weaknesses natural to such a temperament is the disposition to attach an undue value to what other people would describe as crotchets; and among Mr. Ruskin's crotchets are certain theories which involve the publication of his works in such a manner as to oppose the greatest obstacles to their circulation. It is due partly to this cause, and partly to the fact that people do not like to be called rogues, cheats, liars, and hypocrites, that Mr. Ruskin's recent writings, and especially his *Fors Clavigera*, the monthly manifesto in which he denounces modern society, have not received the notice which they deserve. The British public is content to ticket Mr. Ruskin as an oddity, and to pass by with as little attention as possible. And yet the *Fors Clavigera* (the meaning of the title may be found in the second number) would be worth reading if only as a literary curiosity. It is a strange mixture of autobiographical sketches, of vehement denunciation of modern crimes and follies, of keen literary and artistic criticism, of economical controversy, of fanciful etymologies, strained allegories, questionable interpretations of history, and remarks upon things in general, in which passages of great force and beauty are curiously blended with much that, to say the least, is of inferior value, and in which digression is as much the rule as in *Tristram Shandy* or Southey's *Doctor*. Even Mr. Ruskin's disciples seem at times to be a little puzzled by his utterances, and especially by a certain receipt for making a "Yorkshire Goose Pie," which suddenly intrudes itself into one of his numbers, and may or may not cover a profound allegory. Nothing would be easier, and nothing would be more superfluous, than to ridicule many of the opinions which he throws out, or to condemn them from the point of view of orthodox science or political economy. It seems to be more desirable to call attention to the strength than to the weakness of teaching opposed to all current opinions, and therefore more sure to be refuted than to gain a fair hearing. When a gentleman begins by informing his readers that he would like to destroy most of the railroads in England and all the railroads in Wales, the new town of Edinburgh, the north suburb of Geneva, and the City of New-York, he places himself in a position which is simply bewildering to the ordinary British mind.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

A WATERLOO FESTIVAL IN BRUNSWICK.—The Monuments-Platz, a very beautiful open space, surrounded by double rows of chestnut-trees, and bordered by lovely walks and plantations, was selected as the most appropriate place of rendezvous for the 18th. Here, in the centre of a smoothly-shaven lawn, stands an obelisk to the memory of those two gallant Dukes of Brunswick (the Brunswicks were ever a fighting race) who, father and son, both fell upon the battle-field—to Carl Wilhelm Ferdinand, Napoleon's "General Brunswick," and to Friedrich Wilhelm, "Brunswick's fated chieftain;" "*der Oels*," as his faithful subjects love affectionately to call him, (father of the late eccentric Duke Charles, whose whimsicalities and strange adventures gave him at one time a sort of quasi celebrity, and of the present reigning duke.) *Bon chien chasse de race.* A race of warriors produces heroes.

A solemn morning hymn was played and sung in the still June air. At 9:30 there was cathedral service, and as I passed through the streets, now all gay with bunting, and bright with fresh fair faces, gay toilets, and abundance of flowers and greenery, I observed that the crape and the black flags had all disappeared, and that brighter decorations had taken their place. Mine host had put his best carriage at my disposal for the day, and I was glad to drive to the Dom-Platz, and there await the "coming out" of the Waterloo heroes. Every one who had a carriage had placed it at the service of the gallant old fellows, and indeed, but for this thoughtful kindness, many of them could never have tottered out of the parade-ground beyond the town gates. The unwonted excitement of the morning had exhausted their feeble frames, and I never saw a more touching sight than that which greeted our eyes as at length the cathedral doors opened, and the sonorous notes of the great organ came grandly pealing out upon the breezy morning air, and all these old men, halt and maimed, feeble, infirm, and furrowed, each with a sprig of the traditional German oak-leaf in his hat, many with a second sprig in their button-holes, and not a few with a scarf of oak-leaves interwoven and worn order-wise across the breast, people of a bygone generation, men who had lived in times of great historic deeds, who had seen bloodshed, tyranny, plague, pestilence, and famine, who had stood side by side in the midst of battle and sudden death, who had gone through hardships untold, had (not a few of them) crossed the Alps and felt the frosts of Russia and the flames of Moscow, now standing, helpless and weak as little children, with a feeble smile of mild excitement in their dim old eyes, sunning themselves in the Summer, gently helped by one, tenderly guided by another, looked at with a reverance almost savoring of awe by all, themselves perhaps the least affected of any by the touching scene. The Platz was densely crowded, and there were naturally not vehicles enough for all "the nine hundred." So, beckoning to the two nearest to me, I got them into my droschky and drove away with them in triumph to the Exercir-Platz. One of them had helped to carry "*der Oels*" from the field of battle at Quatre-Bras, after the fatal bullet had gone home, doing its cruel and effectual work. These two were only Waterloo men, pure and simple; but before the day was out I had a long chat with a hale, hearty old fellow, who had been all through the Russian campaign, and whose rosy face and bright eyes showed there was work in him yet. As the procession passed slowly through the streets, bouquets by the hundred were flung into the carriages. At length the Exercir-Platz was reached, a large open green space, bordered on all sides by fine elm and linden trees, and here all the soldiery were drawn up, the Generals and their respective staffs looking very gay in their full-dress uniforms and orders and decorations. The troops were then paraded; the general commandant of the town at the head of his staff crossed the ground to where the veterans stood, and gave them a short address; the bands played some German national airs, the troops defiled before the General, and in a short time the parade ground was again empty. A grand banquet was provided for the Waterloo heroes, to which eleven hundred persons lent the light of their countenances. The banqueting-hall was very skillfully decorated with evergreens, oak wreaths, inscriptions, and banners, among which waved, in proud dilapidation, the remnants of the tattered old flags which had been borne by the gallant corps of Black Brunswickers at Waterloo. Swords and guns and cumbersome old bayonets, which had done good service in their day, and had been carried through the burden and heat of that mighty battle, arranged in stars, together with various devices, were intermixed with the other trophies. In the evening there was a grand display of fire-works, and military music in the grounds adjoining the infantry barracks; and the next day the shadowy "nine hundred" had drifted back into the remote villages and towns whence they had arisen; had shaken each other's feeble old hands for the last time; had gazed into each other's dim old eyes, and scanned with faint farewell interest each other's furrowed old faces, and the place knew them no more.—*Belgravia.*

REMINISCENCES OF MALIBRAN.—Malibran's protracted stay in London led to a close intimacy with the Moscheles, at whose house she was a constant visitor. She was married to De Bériot. Her sparkling genius, sunny cheerfulness, and never-failing spirit and humor contrasted forcibly with his apathy, not to say coldness, more especially as the two artists were constantly seen and judged together. Other singers may captivates by their art, and gifted and amiable women by their manners and conversation, but Malibran had magic power to lead us captive, body and soul. In Moscheles' house she had every one at her feet; the children looked on her as their own property, she alone knew the right way to play with the doll's house, and none other but Malibran had a certain black silk bag of irresistible attraction to the little ones. The contents of this bag were not, however, the commonplace things—toys or sugar-plums—but a paint-box, paper, and brushes. She would come into the room, and the minute afterward she would be down on the carpet with the children, letting them pull out everything, and then the picture-making began, and she would throw her whole energies into the work, and share the children's intense delight.

We quote from the diary of the 12th of June: "Sunday—I began my day with setting Goethe's 'Meeresstille und Glückliche Fahrt' as a song for Malibran. We had great fun the other day, when she and De Bériot joined our early dinner. The conversation turned upon Gnecco's comic duet, which Malibran sang so frequently and charmingly with Lablache. Man and wife ridicule and abuse one another, caricaturing alternately each other's defects—when she came to the passage: "La tua bocca è fatta apposta pel servizio della posta;" "just like my mouth," said Malibran, "as broad as you please, and I'll just put this orange in to prove it." One must have known De Bériot to appreciate his amazement and agony at seeing his wife open her mouth wide, and discover two beautiful rows of teeth, behind which the orange disappears. Then she roared with laughter at her successful performance.

"She came at 3 o'clock; with her were Thalberg, Benedict, and Klingemann. We dined early, and immediately afterward Malibran sat down to the piano, and 'sang for the children,' as she used to call it, the "Rataplan," and some of her father's Spanish songs. For want of a guitar accompaniment she used, while playing, every now and then to mark the rhythm on the board at the back of the keys. After singing with exquisite grace and charm a number of French and Italian romances of her own composition, she was relieved at the piano by Thalberg, who performed all manner of tricks on the instrument, snapping his fingers as an obligato to Viennese songs and waltzes. I played afterwards with reversed hands, and with my fists, and none laughed louder than Malibran. At 5 o'clock we drove to the Zoological Gardens, and pushed our way for an hour with the fashionables. When he had had enough of man and beast, we took one more turn in the Park, and directly we got home Malibran sat down to the piano and sang for an hour. At last, however, she called out to Thalberg: "Venez jouer quelque chose, j'ai besoin de me reposer," her repose consisting in finishing a most charming landscape, in water-colors, (an art in which she was self-taught.) Thalberg played by heart, and in a most masterly way, several of his "Studies," and fragments of a newly-written Rondo, then my "Studies," "Allegri di Bravura," and "G minor Concerto." We had supper afterward; there again it was Malibran who kept us all going She gave us the richest imitations of Sir George Smart, the singers Knyvett, Braham, Phillips, and Vaughan, who had sung with her at a concert given by the Duchess of C.; taking off the fat Duchess herself, as she condescendingly patronized 'her' artists, and winding up with the cracked voice and nasal tones of Lady ——, who inflicted 'Home, Sweet Home' on the company. Suddenly her comic vein came to a full stop; then she gave, in the thorough German style, the scena from Freyschütz, with German words, and a whole series of German songs by Mendelssohn, Schubert, Weber, and my humble self; lastly, she took a turn with 'Don Juan,' being familiar not only with the music of *Zerlina*, her own part, but knowing by heart every note in the opera, which she could play and sing from beginning to end. She went on playing and singing alternately until 11 o'clock, fresh to the last in voice and spirits. When she left us we were all rapturous about her music, languages, painting; but what we liked best was her artlessness and amiability."—*From Recent Music and Musicians, by Ignatz Moscheles.*

A LETTER OF M. CHATRIAN.—We can point to a specimen of composition which it seems more than probable is the sole work of Chatrian. It is a letter from him to a friend of his, an English clergyman, living at Broughton-in-Furness. The letter is dated from Paris in October, 1868, and was printed in the *Times* of the 21st October, 1870, being deemed of interest on account of the fact that Chatrian was at that date shut up in Paris, from whence it was doubtful whether he would ever emerge. We translate a portion of the letter here, as it possesses a special interest, apart from its inherent value, in the fact of the singular resemblance of its minute and vivid style to many a narrative page in the Erckmann-Chatrian novels. Chatrian's own history is evidently akin to that of some of the characters he introduces us to. The letter which we translate runs as follows: "I see myself again, quite little, between the knees of my father behind the great cast-metal stove; my mother and my sister are spinning, the spinning wheels are buzzing; my uncle Antoine, an old soldier, is striding to and fro, with his hands crossed upon his back; my brother Edouard is sleeping in a corner, and Jean Baptiste, the eldest, is seated at the table, by the side of the little copper lamp, and reading the *History of Napoleon the Great!*

"How I listened! how I opened my eyes at the story of those marches, of those counter-marches, of those mighty battles, of those squares broken by cavalry, of those redoubts taken by assault, of those standards taken from the enemy, and of those dispatches startling as trumpet notes!

And when misfortunes arrived—the retreat from Russia, Kulm, Dennewitz, Katzbach, Leipzig, the rain, the lack of ammunition and provisions, the defection of the allies—all these miseries! and, finally, the invasion—how my poor little heart sank oppressed!

I remember how, whilst hearing for the first time the story of the battle of Waterloo, when my brother, whose voice was trembling, cried out the 'Sauve qui peut!' I burst into such sobbings that Uncle Antoine ordered the book to be shut, and my good father had infinite trouble to console me. I had to be promised that as soon as I was big I should go to fight against the English.

Yes; these are the memories which the beautiful portraits you have sent awaken in me; and the fact fills me with many a reflection upon the influence of the surroundings and the power of the first impressions of youth. I can recall clearly what energy it has cost me, and what strife against my own family, to get rid of that Napoleonic legend in which my infancy was cradled.

"Thank God I have attained to such deliverance. I have even the satisfaction of having dealt it some rough blows; and you will easily imagine, my dear friend, that I have no longer any desire to fight against the English. If I ever make a descent into England—which I ardently long to do—it will not be for the purpose of seeking a quarrel with you, but to sit down at your fireside and chat with you on the topic of the brotherhood of humanity. He alone is great who proclaimed it eighteen centuries ago."—CHATRIAN.—*London Society.*

CURIOUS EXPERIMENTS IN COOKERY.—The report of our experiences elicited a suggestion on the part of one distinguished alike for classical and culinary lore, that it would be well to test the qualities of ass-flesh.

Accordingly, a donkey, who had attained the mature age of six, was purchased, and carefully fattened for the space of three months, till it became quite a pleasure to pay our daily visit and poke him professionally in the ribs as he put on yet more and more flesh. At last came the day of doom. He was pronounced perfect, was duly slaughtered, and the series of experiments commenced. The day after his decease the brains were eaten with unmixed satisfaction, and the liver proved superior to that of calf. All this was well, but our anxiety was about the joints; so, when it had hung a week, we ventured on a *culotte d'âne braisée à la jardinière*, which proved so attractive that on the next day we boldly attacked a roast sirloin, pure and simple. We felt at once we had our reward. There was no hesitation about it. Not only did roast donkey prove vastly superior to horse, but without a dissentient vote we placed it above beef. The meat was very dark and rich-looking, and fully performed its promise; there was a slight suggestion of venison about it, and the under-cut was simply superb. Our early investigations having thus been completely crowned with success, it was decided that the second sirloin should form the central point of a banquet, whose general character might be described as asinine.

Though other wines were provided, Assmanhausen was the one specially recommended and generally adopted. We have sat at many a good man's feast, but at no entertainment have we seen the *convives* more deeply interested or more thoroughly contented. It was a complete success, and the bold speculator who would breed asses for the food market ought to succeed also.

With one more Cambridge experiment we will close these remarks. It is but a few weeks ago that a hamper of twelve fine rats arrived at a certain college kitchen. They had been killed the day before, on the pulling down of a wheat stack, so that they had been clean feeders, and they were all plump and comely to look at. The three largest, which were veritable monsters, were selected for roasting, while the rest were to be made into a *fricassée*. At the appointed time a party of six sat down to test their merits. After soup and fish, the head-waiter, with an expression of pity not unmingled with contempt, brought in the roast. Half a rat, which had been carefully wrapped in bacon previous to the roasting, was served to each. It was a trying moment, but the plunge was taken, and the first mouthful elicited the remarks: "Well, at all events, it's not nasty;" "No, indeed, it's a great deal better than rabbit;" "I call it very fair eating." Each man finished his portion, and three or four picked the bones. Then came the *fricassée* with a white sauce; this was exceedingly good, but of course owed as much, if not more, to the art of the *chef* than to the raw material.

The final decision was that rats were not a delicacy, but that they were wholesome food, and certainly attractive to a hungry, to say nothing of a starving man.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

ANECDOTE OF MOSCHELES.—We arrived late in the evening at Tetschen, hungry and tired to death, and ordered supper in our room; but oh, misery! the sound of a piano suddenly breaks upon us! Just imagine, only a thin door between me and Weber's "Invitation a la Valse," strummed by an unpractised hand, and drawled out (to quote Mendelssohn) as "a slow Presto." I rang the bell, and frightened the abigail with: "Who is playing there?" "Oh, only a young man who, being engaged all day long in business, usually plays for a couple of hours of an evening." "A delightful prospect this!" thought I. I tried to eat, but that was impossible, so, without saying a word to my astonished family, I seized my hat, rushed out, knocked at my neighbor's door. The "come in" brought me face to face with the innocent delinquent. Assuming an air of feigned politeness, I began the conversation: "Your playing has allured me, a perfect stranger, and I venture to call. I play a little too, and happen to have studied that particular piece; would you like to hear my reading of it?" I went straight to the piano—the young man, quite abashed, made way for me—and without waiting for his answer, I dashed through the piece in the wildest style and at a tearing pace, introducing double octaves wherever I could get them in; this had its effect. "Alas!" he said, with a sigh, "I shall certainly never play it like that!" "Why not?" replied I, "if you work hard, but—good evening to you!" My object was attained; my nightly tormenter became mute, whether for ever I can't say—at all events, I could eat and sleep in peace. My wife and children, with their ears close to the wall, listened and enjoyed the joke immensely.—*From Recent Music and Musicians, by Ignatz Moscheles.*

SWISS DELICACIES.—In Switzerland there is a certain dish, at the sight of which we have seen British matrons shudder and a bronzed *pater-familias* turn pale, perhaps from curious parental instinct, for it cannot be denied that a marmot, when served at table, is rather suggestive of a *plat* which is now, we believe, the exclusive privilege of some South Sea Islanders and a few curious *gourmets* in the interior of Africa. But this feeling of dislike, however it arise, should certainly be overcome, for your marmot is a most excellent creature. It is vastly like sucking-pig, but has a gamey flavor, and is, of course, more mature. In the reign of the great landlord-*chef*, Herr Wellig, at the Æggischhorn, a marmot was almost always to be obtained if due notice were given, and one of our last recollections of that most excitable gentleman connects itself with a specimen which had been procured for our special delectation. Certain letters arriving, rendered it necessary for us to leave some two hours before the pretty beast could be served. Though our grief was great, we knew how to practice resignation; but Herr Wellig placed no control upon his feelings. He raved, he tore his hair, he cursed the letters, cursed the postman, cursed, we fear, the poor marmot himself, while with the next breath he lauded him to the skies as the finest, the fattest, and, altogether, quite the most perfect marmot he had ever seen. But, alas! the separation was inevitable; we left him bathed in tears, ourselves with saddened hearts. He probably consoled himself eventually by eating the luscious dish intended for us; if so, I am sure he must have forgiven what he denounced at the time as a base desertion. No man could eat abundantly of a roast marmot without feeling profoundly benevolent toward all mankind. Another strange and delightful dish once fell to our lot in the land of glaciers, but it was and remains shrowded in mystery. We were staying at a mountain inn in the neighborhood of the St. Gothard, not very remarkable for the goodness or the abundance of its supplies, when one day a dish was handed round which met with the loud approval of all, though none could put a name to it. We appealed to the grotesque hoyden who waited, and who went by the name of Chignon from her once having begged a member of the Alpine Club to bestow upon her his wealth of beard, to supplement her own scant locks; we appealed to the fair young mistress of the house, but no intelligent answer was obtained. The animal had certainly four legs, the whole body was clothed upon with delicious fat; at last the word *chien* was whispered, then boldly suggested to our attendants, but neither assent nor denial followed, nothing but shrieks of obstreperous laughter. Two facts are certain, One, that the *plat* was simply perfect; the other, that a pet dog of extreme obesity belonging to a hostile establishment had disappeared two days before, and was never again seen alive. Possibly the Chinese are wise in their generation after all.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

A RUN TO COLORADO.

FROM NEW-YORK TO THE CAPITAL OF THE TERRITORY.

BY RAIL FOR NINETEEN HUNDRED MILES—DENVER AND ITS PROSPECTS—PRICES OF LIVING AND RATES OF WAGES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DENVER, Col., Sunday, June 21, 1874.

One can choose his route coming here—north, via Chicago and Omaha, to Cheyenne; or south, as I did, via Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Kansas City. The railroad fare from New-York to Denver is $78; but it is the custom of most agents selling tickets to distant points to discount their commissions, making the fare (first class, and, of course, extra charge for sleeping car) $75. With your ticket in your pocket, your sleeping berth secured—and if you are alone, it is hoped, for your comfort, with little baggage besides your trunks checked through—you bid good-by to the friends who see you off in the sister city of Jersey, (supposing you buy your ticket by the Erie,) and at 7:30 P. M., as the train moves slowly from the depot, your thoughts are likely to be sad, though your eyes may be dry. It is remarkable how sullen and self-occupied the passengers are on the start. Many will get off at near stations; but before the journey is ended by those who go far together, acquaintances are formed which may result in long friendships.

It is not long before the sleeping cars are arranged for the night, and with a confused head, but without much sound sleep, you rattle along until night gives place to early day. Then you begin to look about, and find you are still in your native State, and as your weariness wears off with the fresh air of morning, you are interested in a passing glance at prosperous farms and peaceful homes, varied by acres of burned trees—victims of the fire-breath from the iron horse—dismal, and for the time deserted, way stations, and all the panorama to be seen from a car window. After a time the instinct common to animal nature enables you to translate the broken English of the German brakeman into an announcement that "the next station this train stops at is Hornellsville—twenty-five minutes for breakfast." The meal is over with a rush, and on you speed, now in the smoking car, talking to strangers as if you were acquainted for years, or listening (which is better, for you can stop it when you please) to glowing descriptions of various parts of this fair earth, and all asserted by different parties to be "the finest section of country in the world, Sir." Old travelers mystify novices by familiarly calling sleeping-cars "sleepers," display intimate knowledge of "hot boxes," know every road by "broad" or "narrow gauge," and never deign to name a road other than by initials, as, the U. P., O. & M., K. P., D. P., &c., accomplishments which are contagious and readily acquired. In these days of many railroads and much travel it is not as easy as it once was to locate a man by his dress, manners, and conversation; the nearest guess to a man's State, outside of the distinctions still somewhat common to the inhabitants North, South, East, and West, as the case may be, is to watch him until he pulls from his pocket an old newspaper, and by this you may "know his location when at home." On we rattle, out of New-York, into Pennsylvania, through Ohio, dine, sup, and "rock us to sleep again," until morning brings us to Cincinnati.

Here we stop an hour to change cars, eat breakfast, and then we are off again. We are on the Ohio and Mississippi Railway now, and our "Pacific Express" consists only of a mail and baggage car, a smoking car, and what seems to be a nursery car, where infant human nature is so largely in the majority that I smoke 340 miles for the sake of quiet nerves. We all admire the country, and hear again it is "the finest in the world, Sir." I shall hear it perhaps a few years hence on the plains, after they are irrigated and bloom into farm lands. At last, 8:30 P. M., we reach East St. Louis; the bridge over the Mississippi, the glory of St. Louis, was not finished when I crossed. I am asked where I intend to stop. I reply and am told to take No. 3. No. 3 is the most comprehensive 'bus, with six horses, I was ever seated in; we are driven on a peculiar, open ferry-boat, where, were I a timid man, I should express my doubts and fears whether the greatest danger of sudden death was from the apparent efforts of the fireman to explode the boiler, or the restless disposition of the horses to take a swim in the river. We are soon safe on the St. Louis side, however, driving at a reckless speed up the levee, and tired, dusty, hungry, I find a welcome and supper at the Planters' House. The next day I have till 9 P. M. to look about. When I return to the hotel I find in the saloon a prototype of George Washington, whose handsome, wise, and placid countenance seem inconsistent with the duties of his department. After telling him what I had seen, he replied: "You ain't seen one-quarter of this 'ere town, and you couldn't if you stayed a month." I touched him on Chicago, knowing his contact with the people made him a reflector of public opinion, and he gave me a specimen of the bitter feeling which exists between the rival cities, and his assertions of the wealth and business industries, railroad connections, &c., as compared with Chicago, would have persuaded me, had I never visited the latter city, that it was merely an overgrown village. But it is a fact that the wealth of St. Louis is largely her own, while Chicago flourishes on Eastern capital. At night we are on the cars again, the Missouri Pacific Road, and before many miles are passed over we collide with an innocent freight train trying to switch out of our way. The only damage is to the pilot of our engine, but the delay causes us to miss connection the next morning at Kansas City, and here I am obliged to spend twenty-four hours unwillingly. The glare of the sun and the depth of the dust are intolerable; I wonder what money could tempt one to live here; but at evening, when the sun goes down, the streets are watered, and the breeze comes up, I see things in a more cheerful light. Business enterprise is apparent; still Kansas City is a town which has outgrown its strength and has taken a rest for a while, her friends claiming that now, by railroad connection with Texas, this will be the "greatest," &c. As we ride away on the Kansas Pacific Road we do see a fine agricultural country, and when we reach the Smoky Hill Valley, I need no one to persuade me of the fact. At Salina we have the best meal I have eaten on the way, (perhaps because it is Sunday,) ice-cream and buffalo meat for the first time joining hands. Soon after darkness is over us again—we are leaving the farming country for the vast plains. We jog along at less than twenty miles an hour, and we feel sure we are safe, though we wish to go faster. I awake at night hearing the ring of the hammer on the wheels; all else is quiet save the sonorous breathing of the sleeping passengers, and in the cool moonlight I look out on the plains. In the morning we are all on the lookout for buffalo. Alas, the K. P. and U. P. have driven them from the lines of the road to pastures new, and they are seldom seen now. Their countless skeletons, however, mark the wanton sport of tourists, and I venture to say the bleached bones placed in line of buffalo thus slain would extend the entire length of this road, some seven hundred miles. Of antelope we see numbers staring at the train in confused astonishment, and suddenly wheeling off at a pace no deer or race-horse can equal. An occasional coyote puts distance between his skin and our sportsmen; jack rabbits, with ears of the size of a mule, make good time through the short, stumpy grass and sage brush; prairie dogs, barking on their hind legs, and staying by their ant-hill-like homes with true, fireside courage, all attract attention from the passengers, who ask ridiculous questions from the knowing ones who have been here before. Every one is sociable and in good spirits, and two invalids from Missouri, going to the Colorado springs for health, have made such repeated attacks upon the contents of a huge basket and a jelly-sized black bottle, that I am sure their stomachs are sound at least. Even the snow-fences attract attention, and the innocent wonder if they are placed to keep off the buffalo; the plains are regarded by a young lady from Washington as a "perfectly splendid" croquet ground, which it would be a shame to spoil by irrigation.

At First View, we all look for the peak of Pike; but the atmosphere must be just right to see it from there, and I first saw the peak from Kit Carson, one hundred and fifty miles away. Soon after we discover the foot-hills and the snowy range, and Gray's and Long's Peaks still further off, and it seems incredible to view a range more than two hundred miles in length two hundred miles away. Finally we discover the house-tops of Denver, and, glad of our journey's end, with all its pleasing novelty, we leave the cars at the depot, and I wonder if these are not (surely some of them are) New-York hackmen who present their Sixth Ward countenances to us, and make all the demonstration permitted by city ordinances.

I wish in this letter to be moderate in my mention of all I have seen here, as I find many persons labor under ideas, gathered from correspondence and railway advertisements, that Paradise is to be found on this earth, and that the gold and precious stones with which the streets are paved may be transferred to private possession for the simple trouble of picking up. Let me disabuse all such of the idea that Colorado is an El Dorado. Those who come here so thinking, without money or friends, will find it like the rest of this hard, round world. But capital, industry, and capacity will here find its reward, and prosper under sunny skies and healthful air, which in themselves are fortunes to some.

Denver is situated on plain ground, about fifteen miles from the nearest foot-hills of the mountains, distant 1,960 miles from New-York, at an altitude above tide-water of 5,317 feet, or a little more than a lineal mile. The streets are wide and unpaved, the natural ground affording a hard and level road equal to any pavement. Along the wooden sidewalks have been planted the rapid-growing cottonwood and box elder trees, which will soon afford abundant shade, and even now relieve the glare of the sun. The city is lighted by gas, and supplied with water from the Platte River by the Holly system for use, and by ditches along the streets for irrigation. Many of the residences are as fine as are to be seen on the suburbs of Eastern towns, surrounded by grass, trees, and flowers, which require irrigation, or watering by hose, to keep alive and green. The stores are of all sorts, with several blocks as imposing as one sees in Chicago; churches, schools, and banks are all in flourishing condition, and the number of small houses is astonishing. I am told that last year there were nearly seven hundred buildings erected, and the hand of the builder is as busy this year. It is difficult to ascertain the exact population, owing to the coming and going of strangers. In 1870 it was not much over four thousand, and it is believed that now it will touch twenty thousand. The climate is superb—cool and invigorating in the mornings, and the nights insure restful sleep. Out of the sun, it is always possible to be comfortably cool, and if a wind storm occasionally blows up a little more dust than is agreeable, it is soon over, and merely reminds one, as I have said, that there is no paradise on earth. In the first stages of pulmonary diseases, and in cases of debility, there is great help derived from this pure, exhilarating air, but a patient too far gone in either consumption or heart disease will sometimes find the demand on the heart and lungs, caused by the increased respirations, too great for his strength. As an illustration of the difference in the atmosphere at this altitude, and which is almost imperceptible to one in robust health, it is a fact that trotting horses, when first brought here, cannot nearly attain to the record they have made in the States, and rarely, if ever, succeed entirely in recovering it.

It seldom rains in Denver, but it is believed that, as the ground is cultivated and vegetation encouraged, the clouds will divide their showers which they now bestow upon the mountains. At present the system of irrigation by ditches from the mountain streams is in the hands of companies, and it is rather puzzling to a stranger to hear of water being sold by the square inch. Perhaps it may enlighten some one to state that the price is fixed at so much for the use of as much water as can run through a box of a certain number of square inches for a certain length of time.

No one can fail to be pleased with the appearance of this city, which is far more attractive than any Western town I remember to have seen. Were it not for the strangest mixture of the Ute Indians on broncho ponies, Mexicans driving cattle teams, miners fitting out for Del Norte and San Juan, tourists going to the mountains, Chinamen in the wash business, and active business men who make up the crowd on the streets, it would not be difficult to imagine this a prosperous Eastern town.

Real estate is held, as it seems to me, at rather high figures. But the answer to that is, "So I thought three years ago, yet had I bought such lots then, I would have my fortune now." Undoubtedly, under speculation it will be pushed still higher, and it is claimed that the figures now are not unhealthy, though I pity the man who holds on at some prices. With great faith in Denver, I look for those young men of enterprise and some capital who will come here to do business on a firm and safe foundation; such will find, if they do come, a pleasant and healthful residence, and share in the prosperity which is reasonably anticipated, of counting within five years' time a resident population of 40,000 or 50,000. I give here a tolerably accurate account of living expenses the year round, as near as I can reckon it. House rent, $15 to $65 per month; hotel charges, $2 to $4 per day; board and lodging, from $6 to $12 per week; single meals, from 25 cents to $1; potatoes, 1½ to 2 cents per pound; cabbage, 1½ to 2½ cents per pound; onions, 3 to 6 cents per pound; turnips, 1 to 2 cents per pound; flour, $4 50 to $5 50 per hundred weight; coffee, 24 to 40 cents per pound; tea, 75 cents to $1 75 per pound; sugar, 12 to 18 cents per pound; butter, 40 to 50 cents per pound; beef 8 to 18 cents per pound; mutton, 10 to 20 cents per pound; bacon and ham, 12 to 20 cents per pound; poultry, 18 to 25 cents per pound; eggs, 35 to 60 cents per dozen, and other articles in about the same proportion.

The following, taken with the caution that, at present, there is no great demand for labor, are about the prices paid as wages: Carpenters, $3 50 to $5 per day; masons and bricklayers, $4 to $6 per day; plasterers, $4 50 to $6 per day; painters, $3 50 to $5 per day; tenders to masons, $2 50 to $4 per day; common laborers, $2 50 per day; railroad laborers, $2 50 per day; cattle herders, $40 per month and board; printers average $30 per week; farm hands, $20 to $40 per month and board; miners, $3 to $4 per day; clerks in stores, $60 to $75 per month; servant girls, $20 to $40 per month.

Like all other parts of this country, politics engage a large share of attention. The fight over the Governorship having terminated in favor of McCook, attention is directed to the nomination of Delegate to Congress. The Republicans meet on the 8th of July in nominating convention, and as yet no one man has assumed prominence over others. The Democrats meet at Colorado Springs, July 23, and it is considered a foregone conclusion that Thomas M. Patterson, an anti-ring man, and a lawyer of considerable ability, will receive the nomination, and, his friends claim, will be elected.

I must reserve for another letter an account of the mines and the mountains. After being acclimated in Denver, the seeker after health and pleasure will visit the springs, the cañons, the parks, the Garden of the Gods, and the numerous mountain towns. The trains arrive loaded with tourists, and among the recent arrivals from New-York I notice at the Inter-Ocean the names of Mr. Peter Moller and wife, Geo. H. Moller, Miss Addie Moller, Mr. Geo. T. Hope and wife, John L. Moira and wife, Miss Minnie Mairs, Mr. Edwin Mairs, Mr. William Kidd, wife, and Miss Kidd.

LUNATIC LABOR.

A curious exhibition, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, has lately been opened to the public in the lunatic asylum at Brünnfeld, near Vienna. The objects exhibited are divided into three classes, the first comprising 215 articles made entirely by the lunatics; the second, articles destroyed by them in their moments of frenzy, and the third, models, &c., showing how they are lodged and clothed. Among the articles in the first class are delicately-carved meerschaum pipes, lace, picture-frames, and a remarkable collection of paintings by Kratky, who before he became insane was a celebrated artist at Vienna. These paintings show no sign of insanity, and one of them is a wonderfully lifelike representation of the lunatics hearing mass in the chapel attached to the asylum. Next to these specimens of the constructive skill of the inmates are placed huge iron bars bent double, spoons and iron plates broken to pieces, and doors split in half. The favorite occupations of these unfortunate people are stated to be writing and drawing, in which some of them have become singularly proficient.

BEER AN UNLAWFUL BEVERAGE IN BOSTON.

The Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court has decided the important case of the Commonwealth *vs.* Certain Intoxicating Liquors, the Boston Beer Company claimants. The claimant company was incorporated in 1829, with the right to manufacture and sell malt liquors, and claims certain malt liquors seized by the State police, while being transported to be sold by its agents. At the trial in the Superior Court Judge Aldrich ruled that the liquors were lawfully seized, and are liable to forfeiture. Exceptions were taken on the ground that the statute of 1869, under which the liquors were seized and action brought, was in violation of the Constitution of the United States, as impairing the obligation of the contract contained in the company's charter. The court has now overruled the exceptions.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Le Horse Club is the title of a Polo club just established in the Bois de Boulogne.

The announcements in the English papers of the death of Mr. Bellew relate that he fell a victim to the "severity of the American climate."

It is just 193 years since professional ballet ladies were first seen on the Paris stage. Till then ballet girls were men masked as women.

An old man named Field, eighty years of age, has been sent to prison for a month by the Judge of the Oxford County Court, England, for a debt of thirteen shillings.

Thirty-five years ago the amount paid by the English Education Department was £30,000; now it is £1,365,852. The public schools have accommodation for about 4,000,000 children.

An influential meeting has been held in London, to promote the union of the Anglican and Greek Churches. Resolutions in accordance with the idea were passed unanimously.

The *Daily News* understands that the essays which the late Mr. J. S. Mill left behind him in manuscript on "Nature," "Theism," and "The Utility of Religion" will be published this Autumn, probably in October.

The *Journal de Rouen* states that twins, united by the side, were born, on Monday night, at Bolbec, near Havre. The principal part of the upper portion of the body, the loins, and the superior ribs, are in common. The mother and children are doing well.

The French Academy of Sciences proceeded at the last meeting to the replacement of M. Agassiz, foreign member. M. Alphonse de Candolle, of Geneva, correspondent of that body since 1852, was named by 33 votes against 14, given to M. Baer, of St. Petersburg.

There has been a bicycle race between the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The start was from Oxford, and the finish was at Trumpington, a distance of eighty-four miles. The race began at 9:30 A. M., and was over by a little after 6 P. M., Cambridge being the winner.

At the last meeting of the Royal Humane Society the silver medallion was unanimously voted to a boy, only nine years of age, named Cecil Herbert Macmillan, for saving two brothers, named Cardwell, the youngest being fourteen years old, who were in danger of drowning at Footscray, near Melbourne, Victoria.

The Berne correspondent of the *Nouvelliste Vaudois* says that in that city there may be seen at present, at the places used for posting up public notices, nine little placards, each containing twenty names. They are the lists of Berne citizens who are forbidden to visit cafés and restaurants, because they have not paid the military taxes.

The Paris *Figaro* advocates the introduction of "whips" into the French Assembly. "These gentlemen," it explains, "are young members of Parliament, who pass their lives in tilburrees, thrashing their horses, and driving about to clubs, restaurants, drawing-rooms, and other places in search of the lazy and undutiful members of their party."

In a letter dated from Cape Coast in the *Manchester Guardian* we read: "A wretched slave, who had escaped from the King of Ashantee, arrived here the other day. He says the King sacrifices as much as ever, and that one day he had to hold an umbrella at a sacrifice, and then got a hint that his turn was coming next day; so he managed to escape and come here, and I suppose the King will hardly dare to demand his extradition at present. It seems he is not living in Coomassie.

It will be remembered that immediately after the Shah of Persia's return to his own capital, the Grand-Vizier, Mirza Khan, was banished for having committed the crime, in the eyes of the fanatics of the palace, of advising his Sovereign to visit Europe. Not long since he was recalled and reinstated in his post, and the latest news states that he has obtained the exile of most of the high dignitaries who had procured his disgrace. Among them are the Ex-Regent, the Prefect of Teheran, and Sultan Mourad, great-uncle of the reigning monarch.

An addition has just been made to the learned societies of London by the formation of an association for the study of musical art and science in all its branches. Among those who have already enrolled their names are Messrs. W. Chappell, F. S. A., George Grove, G. A. MacFarran, John Hullah, Dr. Pole, and Prof. Tyndall. Dr. Stainer, organist of St. Paul's Cathedral, will act as Secretary to the society, admission to which will be reserved for those who have made a study of some form of the art or its history.

Dr. Ewald, the learned author of *The History of Israel*, has just been tried at Hanover for a libel on Prince Bismarck. The libel was contained in an article written by the Professor in a Particularist magazine, in which the Chancellor was compared to Frederick II. and Napoleon III.—with the former in "his unrighteous war with Austria and his ruination of religion and morality," and with the latter in "picking out the best time possible for robbery and plunder." The doctor has been sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment. Dr. Behrens, for publishing the article, has been fined 25 thalers.

A jury in the Dublin Court of Queen's Bench has just awarded £40 damages to Sir William Carroll, formerly Lord Mayor of that city, who complained of having been libeled in certain caricatures issued by an artist named Hayes. It appears that Sir William was represented in these sketches as suffering from an attack of the gout, and the legend attached to one of the pictures—in which lay undoubtedly the sting of the libel—imputed to the late Lord Mayor an undue craving for any municipal office he might be able to obtain. He claimed £500 damages, and the jury gave him £40.

At the recent annual distribution of prizes in the Female School of Art, London, it was stated that during the last year, from all the female art schools no less than 150,000 works of art had been sent in, of which 91,000 had been received for examination, 1,200 had received local prizes, while 1,600 had been selected for national competition, of which 190 had carried off the chief prizes. As well as these some 90,000 elementary drawings have been sent in from the night schools in different parts of the kingdom. It was also remarked that, with very few exceptions, women are found not to excel in oil-colors, but that in water colors and drawings from models, there are few but the great masters that rival them in finish and delicacy of touch.

The official report of the Vienna Exhibition gives the annual "output" of iron in the producing countries as follows: England, 1871, 134,664,227 cwt.; Zollverein, German Bund, 1871, 33,296,042; France, 1871, 23,620,000; Belgium, 1871, 11,406,480; Austrian Hungary, 1871, 8,492,122; Russia, 1871, 7,208,141; Sweden and Norway, 1871, 6,138,347; Italy, 1872, 1,474,180; Spain, 1866, 1,474,180; Switzerland, 1872, 150,000; total for Europe, 227,793,099. North America, 1872, 46,900,000; South America, 1,000,000; Japan, 1871, 187,000; other countries in Asia, (approximated,) 800,000; Africa, 500,000; Australia, 200,000; total for the world, 276,500,000 cwt. It appears from this statement that England produces more than one-half of the whole amount, North America about one-fifth, France about one-twelfth, and Belgian one-twenty-fourth, these four constituting the great iron-producing countries of the globe.

The Belgian journals publish accounts of a violent storm which burst a few days back over the town of Groenendael. The rain fell for an hour in such torrents as to completely submerge the gardens, even on the hillsides. The lightning was incessant from all points. During the height of the tempest, about a dozen persons had taken shelter in the refreshment-room of the railway station, when one of them, a peasant, wished, in spite of the observations addressed to him, to see the avalanche of rain. He had scarcely opened the door when a ball of fire penetrated into the room with a detonation like the report of a firearm, knocked the pipe from the mouth of the proprietor of the establishment, next struck the wall, making a deep hole in it, then chipped off a corner from the handle of a beer-engine, tarnished the gilding of a picture frame, covering it with fantastic arabesques, and finally disappeared, no one could say where, without hurting any one.

A decree has recently been issued by the local Government of the Province of Sleswick, which goes to show that Prince Bismarck has no intention whatever of fulfilling the terms to which he consented in the Treaty of Prague. In this document it is declared by the Vice President of the district that "the political conditions are not subject to the smallest doubt. There may be some persons of narrow views and mistaken judgment who still believe that the districts conquered will be severed from the territories subject to our Emperor and King. But it is already sufficiently known to every official that he must regard it as his special duty to impress on all inhabitants, even the Danish-speaking portion, the lasting nature of their union to the Prussian State; and in this sense he is constantly to act." There is much more in the same strain, but these passages are enough to show that any hopes founded by the Danes on the recent visit of the Crown Prince to their capital must be deterred to a very distant future.

GRASSHOPPERS IN MINNESOTA.

A BELT OF COUNTRY FIFTY MILES WIDE SWEPT CLEAN.

From Ex-Gov. Stephen Miller, who reached St. Paul, Minn., on Monday evening, the *Press*, of that city, has obtained additional particulars concerning the ravages of the grasshoppers in the south-western counties of the State. According to Gov. Miller's report there is a stretch of country extending from the Iowa line north-westerly to Lake Shetek, and about fifty miles in width, from which the wheat crop has been removed as effectually as if a vast herd of buffalo had passed over it, or furious tornadoes had broken the stalks from the roots and carried them off. And the wheat is not the only sufferer. Vegetation of all descriptions has disappeared before the myriads of insects which fill the air in flight or devastate and impoverish the earth wherever they settle. Gov. Miller says the prospect is exceedingly discouraging in the section visited by the grasshoppers—the only persons having a thing remaining of this year's promising crop being those who have planted flax and rye. These have reached such a growth, and are so near maturity, that the insects manifest a disposition to avoid them whenever more attractive and palatable varieties of vegetation can be found. The accounts brought by Gov. Miller are confirmed by an exchange from that section. The last issue of the St. James *Herald* says: "The most discouraging reports are coming to us from different towns of the county, and we are notified that we must make different reports of the ravages of the grasshoppers than we have been doing. Within the last ten days a great amount of damage has been done, and we are told that in the towns of Adrian, Udin, Long Lake, Butterfield, South Branch, Nelson, Rosendale, Antrim, Fieldon, and the larger part of St. James, the crops are almost entirely destroyed, and starvation is staring many settlers in the face, unless assistance can be had. From the towns of Madelia and Riverdale we have no reports. In the vicinity of St. James there are still some fields not injured, but unless the hoppers move within a very few days there will be nothing left. Yesterday millions of hoppers could be seen in the air moving in a north-easterly course, but they were from another place, ours not yet having taken their departure, although their wings are developed so that they can fly, and they may possibly leave soon. The crops are destroyed, and now the question seems to be, Will they leave before depositing their eggs for another year's hatch? This destruction of crops is no fault of the farmers, many having obtained seed under difficulties and planted their farms, and an abundant crop would have been the result if the grasshoppers had let it alone. Aid must be had from some source or there will be much suffering.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A BALLOONIST.

Prof. Squire, the Utica aeronaut, met with a serious accident at Brockville, Ontario, on Wednesday afternoon, (Dominion Day.) He arranged for the filling of his balloon, the Atlantic, near a church. The wind was blowing hard at the time, but the woods near by protected the balloon. The Professor did not fear that the Atlantic would be carried in the direction of the church; but when the rope was cut, a whirlwind forced it against the spire, which is over 100 feet in height. The collision knocked Squire senseless, and he fell to the bottom of the basket. The balloon was pierced by the spire and collapsed. The basket, the balloon, and the Professor hung only by three small cords, which it was feared would break and allow Squire to drop to the ground, 100 feet below. A number of the spectators and managers of the amusements broke through the tin dome of the church upon which the basket rested, and rescued him. A subscription was taken up to recompense him for his loss, and quite a large sum was realized. Prof. Squire is quite lame. He thinks the bones of one of his limbs are injured.

FAMOUS WILL CASE SETTLED.

The Duncan will case, which has been in the Circuit Court at Battle Creek, Mich., for two years, and involved half a million dollars, has been settled by a compromise, which was entered into on the 30th ult. Bishop Simpson was one of the legatees, and the will was contested by brothers of the testator on the ground of incapacity. The will was admitted to probate, excepting what is known as the residuary clause, by which the testator bequeathed the residue of his estate, amounting to $250,000, to such religious Methodist objects as the executors might direct. This clause was pronounced invalid, on account of vagueness and uncertainty. The remainder of the instrument stands probated as the last will and testament of Thomas G. Duncan. The legatees give the contestant from twenty-five to fifty per cent. of the amount of legacy as a compromise to allow the judgment to be rendered. The church at Battle Creek, by this compromise, gets $6,000, instead of $10,000; the church at Pithole, $6,000, instead of $10,000; the church at Plummer, $13,000, instead of $25,000; Jas. Long and family, of Philadelphia, $60,000, instead of $80,000; William Jackson, the blacksmith, of Pittsburg, $16,000, instead of $20,000; Miss Sarah Prather, formerly of Plummer, $22,500, instead of $30,000; William Wilson, of Plummer, $7,500, instead of $10,000: the heirs of Rev. Mr. Leach, $3,750, instead of $5,000; Mrs. Greenwood, formerly Ann Rooke, $10,000, the full amount of the legacy. Bishop Simpson, of Philadelphia, also gets the full amount of the legacy of $40,000, as the contestant, William C. Duncan, generously made up the amount of the discount, $40,000, out of his own means. Instead of the annuity to be purchased for Mrs. Duncan, the mother of the deceased, the fund is to be invested by the executors as trustees for her benefit, and subject to her testamentary disposal. The heirs have the amount of their legacies, and share also in the residuary, which will not fall far below $250,000. The lawyers, as their share of the estate, get the snug little sum of $39,000 as fees and expenses. The brother, who was omitted from the will altogether by the testator, thus gets the lion's share. A monument, to cost $30,000, is to be erected at Allegheny City, to the memory of the deceased, and his father, who was buried there.

CURIOUS MARRIAGE CONTRACT.

In New-Albany, Ind., last Thursday, a marriage, decidedly out of the usual order, was celebrated between Mr. Gardner Knapp and Miss La Mira P. Hobbs, daughter of Dr. Seth Hobbs, all of that city. When the guests who were bidden had assembled the following written agreement was read and subscribed to by the bridal party, no other ceremony being performed. The parties are Spiritualists:

Friends and Fellow-citizens, Ladies and Gentlemen: We, Gardner Knapp and La Mira P. Hobbs, believing that our hearts and souls are already matrimonially united, appear before you now, thus publicly to celebrate the consummation of our union. We hold the opinion that neither Church nor State has any moral or equitable right to interfere with, or any just claim to be consulted in reference to, the arrangements that our spontaneous sentiments and sympathies have prompted us to make. Therefore, in non-conformity to, and disregarding the rules and regulations in such cases made and provided by what is called society, we adopt such form and ceremony as in our judgments and consciences seem most just and proper. And now, in the presence of those witnesses and of our invisible spirit friends here assembled, we proclaim, publish, and declare ourselves husband and wife; and may God and the angel world add their blessings.

THE SAN FRANCISCO MINT.

The San Francisco mint has closed for the yearly settlement, and the following statistics show the coinage for the year: Gold—Double eagles, $21,960,000; eagles, $120,000; half-eagles, $155,000; quarter-eagles, $67,500; total, $22,302,500. Silver—Trade dollars, $2,121,000; half-dollars, $241,000; quarters, $129,000; dimes, $59,500; total, $2,550,500. Total coinage, $24,853,000. Number of gold pieces coined, 1,168,000; silver pieces, 3,714,000; total number, 4,882,000. Amount of gold ingots worked by the coiner, 2,170,113.90 ounces; silver ingots, 4,070,051.88 ounces. Weight in avordupois—Gold, 74 tons; silver, 140 tons. Speaking of the new law providing for the coinage of twenty-cent pieces, a San Francisco paper says: "This is a reform which has long been demanded by citizens of the Pacific Coast, as tending to abolish the 'bit' nuisance. Public opinion has long voted the undefinable 'bit' an abomination, but there being no coin between the ten and twenty-five cent piece, it has been tolerated from necessity. Supposing that the bill has passed through all the forms necessary to make it a law, it is safe to assert that the twenty-cent piece will become a favorite."

COLLEGE HONORS.

The experiences of the class which has just graduated at Harvard in respect of honor-men seem to have been not dissimilar to those common to most classes in our American colleges, the changes in the position of individuals as regards rank being often very great during the four years' course. Some of these changes in the Harvard Class have been thus grouped together: A student, marked out two years ago to lead his class, was finally distanced by fifteen or sixteen others, the second man being one from whom much less was expected. Another, not looked upon for particular distinction, took three class honors—a very rare and noteworthy example. The class poet, likewise, was overlooked on the first election, and assumed the task very late. Indeed, it was at one time deemed expedient not to have any class poet, so little poetical talent appeared to be developed, and yet Fenollosa's poem is regarded as the best that has been delivered for many years. Another young man of great purity and dignity of character, very high-minded, acknowledged to possess more than respectable general ability, and who, in his junior year, stood well in his class, did not even get his degree. Probably the changes in active life will be found to be quite as great.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The Fifty-first Regiment, Syracuse, Col. Allewelt commanding, paraded yesterday in that city.

The Twenty-eighth Battalion Infantry, Brooklyn, will inaugurate rifle practice at Creedmoor for the Second Division, on Monday the 13th inst.

Col. Rodney C. Ward, commanding the Twenty-third Regiment, has been granted leave of absence for sixty days.

The Third Brigade Massachusetts Volunteer Militia will encamp on the State camp-grounds, South Framingham, on Sept. 8.

The Ninth Brigade, Albany, Brig. Gen. D. M. Woodhall commanding, held a review in that city yesterday, in conjunction with Post No. 5 Grand Army of the Republic.

Arrangements are being made for the organization of a new regiment at Hudson, N. Y. If permission can be obtained from Adjt. Gen. Rathbone, it will be united with the National Guard.

The Seventy-ninth Regiment, Major Laing commanding, proceeded to Creedmoor for rifle-practice on Monday last. The best twelve scores aggregated 351, the highest number reached in the brigade.

The statement that Lieut. Col. Hammer and Major Keoeppel, late of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, had been reinstated by Gov. Dix is pronounced erroneous at the head-quarters of the First Division.

Capt. Philip Bremer, Company G, Twenty-eighth Battalion, was buried with military honors on Saturday last. The deceased took an active part in this regiment for many years, and was held in high esteem by the members of his command.

The officers and members of the Ninth Regiment will hold a meeting at the armory, on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of organizing a rifle club. A code of by-laws will be adopted, and arrangements made for affiliation with the National Rifle Association.

The recent disturbance in the mining districts of the State of Ohio, with more or less violence and rioting, has called forth a general order from the Adjutant General of that State defining the duties of the National Guard in such contingencies.

The following amounts have been expended by Kings County for the Second Division since August, 1873: Thirteenth Regiment Armory, $66,288; Twenty-third Regiment Armory, $29,918; Greenpoint Armory, Company I, Forty-seventh Regiment, $6,337; military account, $9,801.

A walking match took place on Wednesday evening, between Privates Walter Tryon and Charles A. Coffin, of Company A, Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn. The contest took place in the main armory, the distance traversed being five miles. The race was won by Mr. Tryon by one second. Time, 54:04 and 54:05.

An election will take place in Company F, Fourteenth Regiment, on Friday evening, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Capt. Zillinsky. First Lieut. Glostor is spoken of as likely to be successful candidate. The members of this regiment are providing themselves with fatigue uniform preparatory to a parade at Creedmoor on the 21st inst.

Major Edward E. Cole has been presented by Col. Henry Edward Roehr, of the Thirty-second Regiment, with the rebel flag which the Twentieth Regiment captured at Fort Clark, Hatteras Inlet. It has a blue field and eight stars in a circle, with one white bar and two red. Capts. Hoffman and Hellstein, who were members of the Twentieth Volunteers, turned the trophy over to Col. Roehr.

There will be a reunion of the several regiments of the Rhode Island volunteers during the latter part of the present month. At a meeting held in Providence, on Wednesday evening, the following committee was appointed to determine upon the time and place: Gen. C. R. Brayton, Third Heavy Artillery; Major E. C. Pomeroy, Third Cavalry, and Lieut. James S. Hudson, Eleventh Infantry.

A rifle-range forty feet long and twelve feet wide has recently been fitted up in the armory of the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn. The arms and equipments of this command were inspected by Major Cole, of the Ordnance Department, on Tuesday evening. Company B of the same regiment contemplates holding an encampment during next month.

The arms and equipments of the First Battalion Infantry, Col. Webster commanding, were inspected by Major Cole, of the Ordnance Department, on Tuesday evening, and found to be in good condition. The encampment of Company H, in this command, has been postponed until after the regimental target practice at Creedmoor. Quartermaster Sergt. William A. Turner has been elected First Lieutenant of Company C.

Pursuant to orders from General Head-quarters, the Fifth Regiment, Col. Spencer commanding, will proceed to Creedmoor, (in fatigue uniform,) on Thursday, the 9th inst., for rifle practice. Roll-call of companies will take place at 6:30 A. M. Capt. Henry Kloeber, of Company B, has been detailed "Officer the Day," and Lieut. J. P. A. Kedenburg Officer of the Guard. The following officers have been commissioned in this command: Charles Habermehl, Captain; Fritz Bergener, First Lieutenant, and George Theiss, Second Lieutenant, K Company. Resignations have been accepted of First Lieut. Adolph H. Schumann, C Company, removal from State; Second Lieut. George G. Fuessel, F Company, expiration of term of service.

In compliance with orders from Division Head-quarters, the Eighty-fourth Regiment, Lieut. Col. Beattie commanding, will proceed to Creedmoor, in fatigue uniform, for rifle practice, on Thursday, the 23d instant. Roll-call of companies will take place at 6:30 A. M. Field and staff officers (dismounted) are directed to report to the commander; non-commissioned staff and drum corps to the Adjutant, at 6:45 A. M. Commandants of companies are directed to report to the Quartermaster, on or before the 17th instant, the approximate number they will parade, in order to obtain the necessary transportation. Adjt. Charles C. Conklin has been commissioned Major, and Lieut. Charles H. Hankinson Adjutant, in this command.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Fourteenth Regiment War Veteran Association will be held on Friday evening. A large number of new members have been enrolled during the past season. To be eligible for membership in the association a person must have served with the Fourteenth in the field as a volunteer, and have been honorably discharged by reason of wounds, sickness, expiration of service, resignation, or promotion to other corps in the field, and who was honorably discharged therefrom; and no person is eligible as an honorary member who has not a similar record as a member of some other corps of the United States Army or Navy during the rebellion. Gen. E. B. Fowler is President of the association, and among its members are Col. McLeer, Major Schurig, and other officers of the active regiment.

A new rifle range has been fitted up in the gallery of the Eighth Regiment Armory, which will be formally opened on Thursday evening. Major J. P. Davenport will be in charge every Thursday at 8 P. M. until further notice, and it is particularly desired by the commanding officer that every member will avail himself of the advantages presented. The range is fitted up similarly to that at Creedmoor, the distance from the firing point to the target being forty-five yards. The target is eight feet long and four feet wide, and is made of pine, one foot thick, with a back of boiler-plate iron, three-eighths of an inch in thickness. By this arrangement the ball will be imbedded in the target, preventing any "splash." The arrangements for marking are the same as at Creedmoor—the marker standing in a pit at the foot of the target. At a recent meeting of Company F, in this regiment, Col. Scott, formerly its commandant, was presented with a dress-sword by the members.

The Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. Jourdan commanding, will assemble at its armory, corner Henry and Cranberry streets, on Thursday, 23d inst., in full-dress uniform, with white pants and gloves, for the purpose of participating in the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of its new armory, located on the corner of Hanson place and Flatbush avenue. Regimental line will be formed on Hudson street, with the right resting on Clark street, at 4:30 P. M. Field and staff officers are directed to report (dismounted) to the commander at 4 P. M. The non-commissioned staff, band, and drum corps will report to the Adjutant. Ex-members of the regiment have been invited to meet at the armory at 4:15 P. M., when they will be provided with appropriate badges, and will parade with the regiment. The drum corps of this command provided the field music for the parade of the Brooklyn Police Force on Wednesday.

Capt. D. D. Wylie, for many years commander of the Washington Grey Troop Cavalry, has forwarded his resignation to Division Head-quarters. This action on the part of Capt. Wylie is very much regretted by his associate officers and friends of the troop. Capt. Wylie joined his command June 20, 1859, and consequently has been fifteen years in the service. At that time the troop formed Company I of the Eighth Regiment, which had not then been consolidated, and the several companies were quartered in separate armories in various parts of the City. Capt. Wylie was elected to the position of commander of the troop about five years ago, since which time he has not missed a parade or mounted drill. The effect of this careful attention was to raise it from a badly-disciplined troop of less than twenty-five men to a cavalry organization second to none in the National Guard, with an active membership of eighty-three men, and a veteran corps of 140 members. The members of the troop own their respective outfits, equipments, &c., independent of the State, which entails an expense of $275 upon a recruit. The last active duty devolving upon the troop was performed at Elm Park on the occasion of the Orange riot of July 12, 1871. Capt. Wylie first announced his intention to withdraw from the command of the troop two years ago, but was induced to remain another year by the entreaties of his men, who showed their appreciation of his services by presenting him a handsome silver service. A further expression of the esteem in which he is held induced him to remain yet another year, upon the condition that no further opposition be offered to his resignation. He will still continue to take an active part in the veteran corps. It is probable that his successor will be selected outside the command, as the subordinate officers decline to accept the position of commander, which entails a considerable expense, besides constant and careful attention.

CUSTER'S EXPEDITION.

ITS OBJECTS, EQUIPMENT, AND PERSONNEL.

The correspondence of the Bismarck *Tribune* affords the following account of Gen. Custer's Black Hill Expedition:

"The expedition consists of ten companies of the Seventh Cavalry, five of which will be under the immediate command of Gen. Custer, and five under the command of Gen. Forsythe, of Gen. Sheridan's staff; two companies of infantry, commanded by Major L. H. Sanger; a battery of three Gatling guns and one Rodman, commanded by First Lieut. Josiah Chance; a detachment of United States Engineers, under Col. Ludlow, and sixty Indian scouts commanded by Lieut. Wallace. Gen. Custer issued order No. 1 on Friday, June 19, on assuming command of the expedition, and announced the following staff appointments, viz.: Lieut. Calhoun, Acting Assistant Adjutant General; Capt. A. E. Smith, Quartermaster; Assistant Surgeon J. W. Williams, Chief Medical Officer. Dr. Williams is assisted by Acting Assistant Surgeons Allen, of Fort Rice, and Bergen, of Iowa. Col. Fred. Grant, Aid de Camp on Gen. Sheridan's staff, accompanies Gen. Custer as an acting aid. Several eminent scientists accompany the expedition. Prof. Winchell and an assistant will take 'the testimony of the rocks.' Prof. Grinnell, of Yale College, also accompanies, and will look after fossils. H. N. Ross and William McKay, of this place, both practical miners and explorers, are expected to find the gold. Louis Agard, who intermarried with the Sioux, and who speaks the language fluently, and has been in the country thirty years, accompanies the expedition as a guide and interpreter. Charles Reynolds, a widely-known scout and hunter, also goes as a guide. Those who ought to know affirm that this is the best equipped expedition that was ever fitted out for service on the plains. It is provisioned for sixty days, and is armed with the new Springfield arm just adopted for the army. Gen. Terry, who was President of the Commission which adopted the arm, declares it the most perfect breech-loading gun yet manufactured. It was submitted to all the known tests, and was adopted after a year's investigation. Gen. Terry says that on one occasion five shots, made at 500 yards, could have been covered by a man's hand. The calibre is reduced from fifty to forty-five, the ball more elongated, the charge of powder heavier, giving longer range and greater accuracy. The ammunition used by this gun is also used for the new Colt's breech-loading revolver with which the cavalry is also armed. The Gatling guns will fire 250 shots a minute, and are good for 900 yards. The ball used by the Gatling gun is a trifle larger than the old minie rifle ball; the metallic cartridge is used. The cartridges are placed in a hopper, and as the crank is turned a rod is plunged into the end of the cartridge causing the explosion. The guns are ten-barreled, consequently at each revolution ten shots are fired. Should Chance open on the red devils with one of these guns they would think the infernal regions had broken loose on them. Then imagine the effect should the Gatling guns, with their rain of leaden hail, be supplemented by the unearthly shriek of a three-inch Rodman. No wonder that Gen. Custer is confident that the Indians cannot successfully cross his path. Armed as this expedition is, officered as it is, no body of Indians likely to be brought to bear on it could seriously embarrass it. They can only embarrass it by picking off here and there a straggling man. The favorite game of the savage, the ambuscade, is too well understood to be feared. Gen. Dandy informs us that, when at Fort Laramie, a squaw brought into that post a nugget of pure gold as large as a hen's egg, which she claimed came from the Black Hills. Other specimens have been brought in by the Indians from time to time, and the Indians questioned concerning that country invariably tell of the rich minerals, or are so evasive as to create all the greater interest. 'Running Antelope,' in a conversation with Gen. Custer lately, said that the great objection the Indians had to the white man exploring the Black Hills was that they would want to take the country when they learned of its mineral and agricultural wealth. So it has come to pass that an impression has obtained throughout the country that this is a perfect Eldorado, and believing that an exploration should be made which would give valuable information, this expedition was organized, and is sent out by the Government. Time and again expeditions fitted out by private parties have been checked by the Government, because, if permitted to go on their own responsibility, they might not only trespass on the rights of the Indians, which this expedition will not do, but would be liable to be massacred by the wily savage. Indeed, several parties have already been murdered in years agone, and of parties seeking to visit this region not a man has returned. Yearly the disposition to visit the Black Hills, on the part of the restless spirits among our mining population, has been growing, but now that the Government has taken the matter in hand they will bide their time. Pacific messages have been sent to the Indians; they have been given to understand that this is not a measure of war, but of peace; that if they will let the expedition alone they will not be molested—their rights will not be interfered with. And Gen. Custer hopes they will take heed and let him alone. Still, the young men have their reservations, and are gathering in the vicinity of the Black Hills. They are about 5,000 strong, and if they attack at all it will be in force."

QUEER SUIT BY A WIDOW.

A widow in Louisville, Ky., has brought a suit for $100,000 against the local lodge of Knights of Pythias, as damages for the loss of her husband. Three months ago her husband, who was a musician named Frank Lamardrid, died of heart disease, as the physicians testified, after five days' illness. A few days before becoming sick, he applied for membership in Boone Lodge Knights of Pythias. His petition was accepted, and he took the first degree. The following meeting night he was admitted into full fellowship, and became a Knight. After his initiation he was called off to play with his band, and while playing on his instrument some time after midnight, he became suddenly ill and showed symptoms of fainting and asphyxia. Before daylight some of his friends took him home and cared for him. He was attended by Drs. C. W. Kelley, W. C. Cox, and a regular detail of his brethren from the order. His widow, however, has differed from the opinion of the physicians as to the cause of his death, and filed the following suit for damages in the sum of $100,000:

The plaintiff, Maggie Lamadrid, says that she is the widow of Frank Lamadrid, deceased. She says that on the —— day of ——, 187—, the defendants, W. C. Cox, C. W. Kelly, —— Sarles, Geo. C. Shadburne, and others to this plaintiff unknown, did, in the City of Louisville, so beat, bruise, and injure her said husband that by reason of said beating, dragging, &c., he died, whereby she was and is deprived of the company, support, and protection of her husband, and to her great damage. The plaintiff (Maggie Lamadrid) says that the defendants (W. C. Cox, C. W. Kelly—Sarles, George Shadburne, and others, to this plaintiff unknown, on the day of ——, 187—, in the City of Louisville,) did conspire together and persuade and induce Frank Lamadrid, the husband of the plaintiff, to join, become a member, and be initiated into a certain secret society, commonly called Knights of Pythias—Boone Lodge—and that said defendants, and others to her unknown, did beat, drag, and bruise her said husband in going through their rites, or their pretended rites, that by reason thereof he died, thereby depriving her of the support, care, and protection, and that by reason of their said unlawful, cruel, and wicked conduct, she has been damaged $100,000; therefore, she prays judgment for $100,000 damages, and for all other proper relief.

DISAPPOINTED FARMERS.

Gov. Taylor, the "Reform" candidate, of Wisconsin, seems to be disappointing the confiding persons who elected him. For instance, as the Milwaukee *Sentinel* says, the Rock County farmers gave him the cold shoulder, and the attempt to engineer a laudatory resolution through the Dane County Board also was vain. In his own county, in a board containing a Reform majority, with a Democratic Reform Chairman, the resolution was postponed—24 to 18. The remarks of the members were very plain and practical, and not at all complimentary to the proposed attempt to make some capital for the Governor on the ground that he had performed a sworn duty.

TAXATION IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says: "The tax levy for city and county purposes has been finally fixed by the Board of Supervisors at $1 45 on the $100. This is the highest rate of taxation that we have had for many years; $1 45 on the $100 of a cash valuation are equal to from $2 90 to $4 35 under the old system, according as the valuation was one-half or one-third of the cash value. This high rate of taxation is sought to be justified on the ground that it is necessary to liquidate at once the debt caused by the half year which escaped taxation by the substitution of the codes for the pre-existing statutes."

DAMAGES FROM A STEP-FATHER FOR SLANDER.

In the Superior Court, (Detroit, Mich.,) on Saturday morning, Sophia Gravier was awarded a judgment of $2,000 against her step-father, Henry Williams, for slander. The offense consisted in Williams accusing his daughter, in the presence of some half dozen people, with deserting her husband and going off with another man for a week. The relations between Williams and Mrs. Gravier have been of a very unfriendly nature, and the plaintiff claimed that the accusation was false, and that Williams made it out of spite and enmity to her.

FOREIGN AMUSEMENTS.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA ABROAD.

The London *Athenæum* has the following reference to Balfe's new opera: "In spite of various curtailments of the score, and some scenic amendments, Balfe's 'Talismano' has not modified the opinion generally entertained, even by his most ardent admirers, that his transformation of style has been a mistake. Although encores were gained by Mme. Nilsson, Mlle. Roze, and Signor Campanini, the first and third acts were listened to with evident indifference. The fortunes of the work clearly rest on the music of the second act, particularly on the numbers in the Queen's Pavilion. Here Balfe is at his best in the romance of *Berengaria*, 'La Guerra appena;' the legend of *Edith*, 'Sicome fiori;' the concluding portion of the duet between *Edith* and *Sir Kenneth*, and the sextet. Mme. Nilsson has never been in finer voice than she was last Monday, displaying, at the same time, a power which she has never before shown, and a delicacy and refinement of style which enlist all the sympathies of her hearers. In the *bravura* of the last act her flexibility and compass of voice were accompanied by wonderful precision in the execution of the *roulades*, and her *cantabile*, in the Evelina air, may be pronounced to be the perfection of vocal art in intense expression. Signor Campanini seems to find the two tenor airs—one in five flats and the other in five sharps—too trying for his safe intonation; it is only when he forces his voice—and that he has to do often, for the music allotted to *Sir Kenneth* is exacting—that he seems to be at his ease. Signor Rota can do nothing with the part of *Richard*, who is a tamed lion, both vocally and histrionically. Indeed, the only really good piece of acting in the opera is that of the Spanish baritone, who is called Signor Catalani. His *Nectabanus* would be a perfect creation if he had but voice enough to carry out his conception of the cringing and crawling dwarf, with his angular and abrupt action, and with his significant eyes. The general execution is highly creditable to the choralists as well as the instrumentalists; for the skill of the latter is sorely tried in the sudden breaks and surprises of the accompaniments, and the tone of wood and brass is acutely tested. With a conductor less gifted with presence of mind, promptitude to take up the points, and steady and clear beat, the variations of key and *tempo* would be productive of confusion. To keep the orchestration so much under as not to drown the vocal parts will be always a difficult task in the 'Talismano.' It would have been far better if Balfe had adhered to his original manner, that is, had trusted implicitly to that marvelous gift of tune which he possessed. Better for his reputation that he should be reproached with being the inventor of the 'publishers' ballads,' than that he should be taxed with having overweighted himself in imitating the Grand Opera school of composition.... The *Athenæum* says: Signor Marini, to whom was allotted *Manrico*, in the 'Trovatore,' on Wednesday night, is decidedly the best tenor now at Covent Garden Theatre. It is some years since he began as second tenor at that establishment; but his voice has gained in richness, roundness, and power, and his style is excellent, for he is really master of the *mezza voce*.... The *Athenæum* has been requested to contradict the statement which has been published, that M. Gounod has been removed to France by order of his family doctor. It was at the invitation of a friend from Paris, who came here to see him, that M. Gounod left for a château near Trouville. Since the composer has been in England he has suffered occasionally from attacks of unconsciousness, which passed off within a few hours, and his mental faculties have not deserted him.... *Galignani* mentions that a revival has been given at the Porte St. Martin of the grand extravaganza, "Le Pied de Mouton," in five acts and twenty tableaux, originally written by Martainville, but enlarged by MM. Coignard Brothers and Hector Crémieux, with new music by M. Debillemont. This piece was originally represented in 1806 at the Gaité, then under the direction of Ribié. The latter, besides being manager, played comedy on his own stage, as did his wife. There is, consequently, reason to suppose that they acted the two principal parts of a prologue which then preceded the drama, and which was never printed.... *Galignani* learns that the Civil Tribunal of the Seine has commenced the hearing of the suit brought by M. Bellande, director of the "Matinées Littéraires" at the Gaité Theatre, against the Administration of Public Assistance, to resist payment of the tax of ten per cent. for the poor, on the receipts of those entertainments. The argument of the plaintiff is that the performances organized by him are a work of public utility as a school for dramatic authors by making known works which they cannot get performed at the theatres; and, for the same reason that the receipts at race meetings are not taxed because the sport encourages the breed of horses, he contends that he ought also to be exempted, because he is helping to train up writers by facilitating their commencements. M. Allou, on behalf of the Administration, pleaded the incompetency of the court; M. Jules Favre, on behalf of M. Ballande, opposed that pretension, which was, however, supported by M. Ribot, who represented the Government law officers. Judgment was postponed.... The revival of the "Canard à Trois Becs," at the Folies Dramatiques, was the occasion for the début of M. Emmanuel, a new tenor. This artist, says *Galignani*, is young, of a prepossessing appearance, and evidently a good musician. His voice is of an agreeable tone, but he must avoid demanding from it more than it can easily give—in other words, he sings much too loud. This young artist has appeared at Cairo, Marseilles, and at the Opéra Comique. M. Catin shows a desire to add to his company, as he has carried off another tenor, M. Mario Widmer, from the Fantaisies-Parisiennes, of Brussels. M. Emmanuel was a favorite pupil of Paul Hénrion, the composer of romances.... M. Victor Séjuor has just terminated for the Gaité a fantastic piece called the "Vampire de Hall-Oxe," but which will not be brought out before next Winter..... M. Victorien Sardou is engaged on a new drama for the Gaité. The title of the piece, which will appear in the course of the coming Winter, is "L'Officier de Fortune." But the work has no relation whatever to the novel of Sir Walter Scott, in which Major Dalgetty appears. The action takes place in Italy in the fifteenth century.... The Varieties Theatre has revived "Les Brigands," with Mlle. Paola Marié as *Fiorella*. Offenbach had left for Aix-les-Bains (Savoy), where he was to spend three weeks to complete his recovery. He carried with him the second and third acts of the piece of M. Albert Mailland, "Madame l'Archiduc." The music of the first act is already finished and in the hands of the copyist.... The manager of the Angoulême (Charente) Theatre, M. Firbol, has just committed suicide by taking poison. He was suffering under great mental depression owing to the non-success of his speculation.... Mmes. Judic and Grivot, and MM. Daubray and Bonnet were about to perform the "Jolie Parfumeuse" at the Grand Théâtre, Havre, after the 1st of July.... A discovery has been made within the present month, at Vienna, of the original score of the "Zauberharfe" of Franz Schubert, which, after having been brought out at the Vienna Theatre many years ago, was taken off the boards and lost sight of till its recent accidental discovery in a perfect form by Dr. Kafka, the well-known teacher of music. The MS. has been submitted for the inspection of Messrs. Herbeck and Dumba, who are agreed in their opinion of its authenticity, and also as to that of several overtures and the entire score of his "Häuslicher Krieg," which were recovered at the same time.... The London *Athenæum* has received the subjoined letter from a correspondent in China: "Mme. Arabella Goddard arrived here on the 1st of April, and during the fortnight she remained among us gave three concerts. Her pianoforte selections were for the most part confined to popular music—a practice, I believe, which she follows wherever she performs east of the Cape; but although there is probably no one in this part of the world capable of criticizing so eminent an *artiste*, the taste for classical music is so pronounced in Shanghai that it was generally a matter of disappointment that she gave us so comparatively little of it. Among the pieces she played were Beethoven's Sonata, Opus 26; Thalberg's 'Last Rose of Summer,' and 'Home, Sweet Home;' fantasias on Scotch and Irish airs, arranged for her by Sir Julius Benedict; Handel's 'Harmonious Blacksmith;' Mozart's Sonata in A major; Jules De Sivrai's caprice, 'Sulle Onde;' and Thalberg's arrangement of the Prayer in 'Mosè.' The concerts were, however, managed upon a very unfortunate principle. They were given at cheap prices, and in a public theatre containing a well-filled and somewhat explosive gallery. The mixed character of the audience lowered the character of the concerts, and Mme. Goddard took her farewell of the Shanghai public to an almost empty house, composed entirely of men. There were not three ladies present. She labored also under another disadvantage, that of being associated with a soprano singer from the Colonies, whose répertoire consisted chiefly of 'I Dreamt that I Dwelt in Marble Halls,' 'Molly Asthore,' and similar musical, or music hall, 'favorites.' This is all the more to be regretted, as Shanghai contains a splendid concert-room—in fact, the Masonic Temple of North China, in which all the first-class musical performances of the place are given. Had Mme. Goddard elected to appear there, secured the services of some of our best stringed instrument amateurs, and charged suitable prices for admission, the impression she left behind and the impression she took away would both have been more agreeable."

MINERALS OF THE WEST.

The St. Louis Mining Exchange has a fine collection of minerals, which the *Republican* thus describes: "There are eighteen or twenty large glass cases filled with thousands of mineral specimens, elegantly put up to represent the wealth of the West. The arrangement and classification are so made that the railway lines along which the ores occur are represented, affording those interested or capital seeking investment an opportunity to determine the transportation from the mines and furnaces to the markets of the world. From every mineral locality of the West there are representatives of the various mines and metals from the different furnaces. There are also a large variety of shells, fossils, and marine specimens, beautiful corals, Indian dresses, and war implements; rare coins, with curiosities and antiquities from all parts of the world. There are some fifteen railroads represented in the mining exchange. Minerals from the lines of these roads and the counties adjoining, are mounted upon blocks with bevelled edges, upon which the label is attached. There are collections of iron-ore from every region where the ore is found in Missouri, Texas, Colorado, Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, Wyoming, Utah, and every locality in the Western half of America. There are to be seen large collections of paints, clays, ochres and kaolins from South Missouri, and a large lot of beautiful paints from the Cape La Croix Paint Works of Cape Girardeau County. There are a great variety of crystals of most beautiful forms."

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 5, 1874.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on THE DAILY TIMES, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter; DAILY, without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE at the office where the paper is received. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address at one dollar per month.*

THE CHURCHES AND PASTORS OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.

In THE TIMES *of Monday, May 18, appeared the first of a series of articles on the Churches of the Metropolis and vicinity, with authentic biographical sketches of their Pastors. The articles in question comprise a complete and trustworthy history of the several congregations, full lists of the society's officers, besides other matters of general interest, a biographical sketch of the Pastor, and a verbatim report of the sermon on the previous Sabbath. The articles thus far printed comprise:*

1. MAY 18.—*St. James Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Cyrus D. Foss.*
2. MAY 25.—*Trinity Church, Rev. Morgan Dix.*
3. JUNE 1.—*Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Rev. John Hall.*
4. JUNE 8.—*Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D.*
5. JUNE 15.—*Church of the Divine Paternity. Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D.*
6. JUNE 22.—*The Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, Rev. Dr. Ormiston.*
7. *June 29.—The Broadway Tabernacle, Rev. Dr. Taylor.*

The eighth article of the series will be printed to-morrow, and will be devoted to the Seventh Street M. E. Church, Rev. William P. Corbit.

About a score of trifling fires, as many more or less serious accidents, and one man killed outright—such is, briefly, the record of casualties for the Fourth in this City. About the same number of minor accidents, with the addition of a house burned down, a boy burned to death, and a boy shot dead—such is the rather worse record that comes from Brooklyn. Some day people will stop and inquire seriously whether all the maiming and killing that go along with our method of observing the Fourth are not too high a price to pay for the perpetuation of a time-honored usage. Meanwhile, we can only be thankful that we have got so cheaply through with the annual saturnalia of noise and stench. Cheerful aspects of the day were not wanting. The Central Park was crowded with holiday-makers, and the boats and trains leaving the City were taxed to their utmost capacity with people in search of pleasure at the country and the sea-side. As a national holiday the Fourth is invaluable; as an occasion for national celebration, it needs reforming.

Visitors to Monmouth Park yesterday enjoyed a most exciting day's sport. The "glorious uncertainty" of the turf was never better displayed than in the totally-unexpected victory of *Artist* in the mile heats, while the splendid style in which *Brigand* was made to win the Jersey Derby reminded people that not only does blood tell in racing, but skillful riding has also a good deal to do with the result. The series of rather painful accidents, which distinguished the steeple-chase, suggests the conclusion freely expressed last year, that the Long Branch course, for this class of races, is altogether too long and difficult to yield anything like humane sport. A couple of dismounted jockeys escaping with sundry bruises, a horse with a dislocated fetlock painfully galloping home to the post, are rather ominous beginnings for the Monmouth Park steeple-chases of the year. Unless it be intended to outdo the chapter of accidents which marked the last meeting, it would be well for the managers of the course to consider the advisability of filling up some of the concealed ditches, and modifying some of the numerous jumps that make this kind of sport transcend the bounds of humanity to man and beast.

The vote of the 15th of June was accepted at the time as the death-blow to the cause of the Legitimists. With that singular knack which he possesses of issuing manifestoes at the wrong time, the Comte DE CHAMBORD has made the assumed significance of the Anti-Royalist vote a certainty. The DUC DE LA ROCHEFOUCAULD-BISACCIA, who moved the celebrated resolution of June 15, was promptly requested to resign the post of Ambassador to Great Britain, which he then held. That was regarded as Marshal MACMAHON's way of announcing that the Septennate is a fixed fact, and that intrigues against its permanence, from whatever source, will be treated as offenses against the State. The prompt suspension of the *Union* for publishing the Royalist manifesto, and the Ministerial declarations on that subject in the Assembly, show that the Marshal and his Cabinet are not disposed to falter in the course marked out for them.

Nothing is more surprising, even in Spanish annals, than the vitality which the cause of DON CARLOS continues to display. Far from proving the Pretender's Culloden, the defeat before Bilbao has been followed by new accessions of strength to the Carlist forces, and by a fresh series of more or less important successes in the field. The latest of these has proved of sufficient magnitude to call for the levy of 30,000 more men to reinforce the Army of the North. The weakness of the Republican Generals is most conclusively shown in the report that the Carlists are again advancing to besiege Bilbao. The demoralization in the ranks of the Government troops which has followed the death of CONCHA has evidently been accompanied by a corresponding increase of confidence on the part of the Carlists.

TAMMANY'S WAR WHOOP.

Of all the monotonous features of the Fourth of July, the speeches by the big and little Indians of the Tammany Society are the most tiresome. The best speech to which Tammany has listened of late years was that delivered by the statesman of Blackwell's Island, on July 4, 1871. "In these great and perilous times," said the "Boss," "standpoints must be taken." * * "We propose to carry on a strict government." "We propose to let the issues of the past die; to strike forward into a bright and noble career." Alas for human expectations! In three short weeks from that date the "Boss" stood revealed before all men as the Master Thief of the century. TWEED's "new departure" suffered untimely shipwreck, but next year we heard, amid the usual twaddle about "military despotism," "imperialism," and the like, some enthusiastic predictions regarding "the new declaration of independence, whether it was written at Cincinnati by HORACE WHITE, or at Baltimore by HORACE GREELEY." That unfortunate document has not exactly taken the place in Democratic records occupied by "the beautiful evangel of liberty taught by THOMAS JEFFERSON." Like the "standpoints" of TWEED, it has been classed among the things to be conveniently forgotten.

But whether TWEED or SCHELL is Grand Sachem, whether "ANDY" GARVEY or Mr. THAYER stands next in honor to the chief, we have the same dismal tune in the same lugubrious key. "The governmental conditions of the nation are daily growing worse;" "the future is with the Democratic Party." These were the startling truths announced by Mr. SCHELL yesterday, in a style marked by rather less point, if somewhat more mournful cadence, than that in which TWEED declared the same news three years ago. Mr. THAYER's "long talk" was an expansion of the same text, mixed with the usual amount of unintelligible nonsense and bald misrepresentation. For example: Is it within the power of human ingenuity to guess at the meaning of a sentence like the following? "This substantial cause was indeed ornamented and ennobled by the rich and glowing colors of theory and abstraction as pictured in the Declaration of Independence." Or to underestimate the intellectual poverty of a speaker who takes for an argument a cock and bull story like this? "Only a short time ago the head of the Government, with all the insensibility and arrogance of a barbaric chief, insulted a delegation of the most intelligent and eminent men, who called upon him to represent their grievances." Or, finally, to do justice to the cool disregard of facts that prompts this statement about the issue of the political alliance between the Democrats and Liberals! "When it [the coalesced party] came out of that disastrous conflict, no word of repining or reproach was ever uttered."

FERNANDO WOOD's "short talk" is only redeemed by its impudence from being quite as dismal nonsense as the "long talk" of Mr. THAYER. The Indian slang of the braves does not conceal the absurdity of the lament of the Ex-Mayor of New-York over the lack of "true men" in the national councils. The "aboriginal idiom" helped the speaker, however, to make, in the course of his talk, "a nice derangement of epitaphs." The sham Indian forgets his part in the allusion to "the Goths and Vandals who have laid waste our homes," and his fighting gear appears to be as incongruous as his notions of race, for, not content with the tomahawk and rifle, this ancient brave must needs carry a "battle-ax and spear." And it is with childish stuff like this that Tammany comes before a sober and sensible people to announce the programme of the Democratic Party, and to bid for the control of the Empire State, as the first and most essential step to victory in 1876! Surely, nothing short of culpable recklessness and utter weakness on the part of their opponents could reconcile the nation to trust men of that calibre.

RETRENCHMENT IN THE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

The Board of Charities and Correction are suddenly cut down in their expected income some hundred thousand dollars by the somewhat arbitrary action of the Board of Apportionment. The Commissioners in their letter to the Mayor threaten the public with the closing either of the Bellevue or Charity Hospitals, or of the Park Reception Wards, as the only mode of meeting this reduction of their means. None of these expedients would be wise. Bellevue, imperfect as it is in the best hospital arrangements, is indispensable, for the City charity hospital, in hot weather, and with infectious disorders threatening, could not be given up consistently with the public safety, and the Park reception house is the only public hospital in the lower part of the City for cases of sudden disease or accident. It is true that the closing of the latter might force the New-York Hospital to do what it ought long since to have done—open a building for the reception of cases of sudden illness somewhere in the lower wards. But even the temporary closing of these useful rooms would be a public calamity.

If the Commissioners are obliged to cut down expenses, as other departments are doing, we believe there is one department where this may be done with eminent advantage to the poor themselves, and with the approval of the public. The Randall's Island "Nursery" or Almshouse for pauper children has, we suppose, usually nearly a thousand children within its precincts. The former Commissioners were in the benevolent practice of providing excellent homes for these children in the rural districts, thus benefiting the children in the higest degree, insuring that they would have the most favorable conditions for their future which this country can afford, and relieving themselves of a very considerable expense in their maintenance. If the average annual cost of a child in the Nursery be the same as in the City prisons, or say $150, the support of 400 pauper children is an expense to the board each year of some $60,000. This large sum could at once be saved to the City, and a great benefaction done to the children, if the board should thus provide for say 400 of their little subjects. The transference to good homes would occasion but trifling expense to the Commission, as farmers and housekeepers are so eager to secure the domestic help of these little ones. The children themselves would obtain a good common school education, would have nourishing food, and learn the best employment of this country—the business of farming—and, above all, would not grow up in the atmosphere of pauperism.

Why will not the Commissioners take the enlightened view of this great matter, and be in harmony with the progress of the age in the treatment of pauperism? They will be doing a public service and saving money at the same time. If a legal quibble be objected, that they have no privilege in their charter to place children out of the State, we answer that their former practice was never objected to by any good authority, and that they could find homes within the State and the adjoining States, if it became necessary.

There are other measures of economy which may suggest themselves to the board, rather than the closing of the hospitals for the poor. The "School-ship," useful as it has been, is certainly not as important as a charity hospital. The Hospital for Inebriates has been considered for some time a very dubious institution, and the out-door relief in the Winter months, we believe, might be entirely dropped, with advantage to the poor and the public. The dispensing of from twenty to fifty thousand dollars in small charities to persons who are bold enough to apply, or who make a business of living thus on the public, is a very dangerous kind of administration, and may lead to all sorts of corruption. We would, at least, like to see the experiment tried one year of dropping it altogether. It is well known that the practical abolition in Ireland of out-door relief has had the effect of diminishing pauperism greatly in that country. We fear that in New-York it is too often employed for personal or political purposes.

A greater effort also could be made, we are convinced, by the Board of Charities, to obtain a larger production from their pauper and criminal subjects. A well-known almshouse, near New-Haven, for many years supported itself by gardening and farm labor. Mr. PILLSBURY's prison, near Albany, was almost self-supporting. Could not more be obtained on Blackwell's and Randall's Islands from the labor of those thousands of able-bodied persons there confined? The present apparent embarrassment of the board would produce a rich reward if new methods of management could thus be struck out, which would be in harmony with the best reforms in pauper and criminal administration, and at the same time would save a considerable amount of money. The Commission ought not to be content with going on in its old ruts, but should set an example of progress and reform.

A PLEA FOR A FRIEND.

The dog has fallen upon evil times. He is out of luck. For centuries he has been celebrated in song and story. The dog of MONTARGIS, the dog of WILLIAM of Orange, faithful Gelert, devoted Boatswain, and all the rest of the noble pack—who does not know and love them? Roman and Greek history had their famous dogs. ALCIBIADES had his, and Herculaneum has preserved for us the habits and character of its canine guardians. Whether we think of SHAKESPEARE's innumerable multitude of four-footed friends, or of POPE's Indian, who thinks his faithful dog shall bear him company to the skies, we find romance, poetry, and something akin to immortality in the dog ever since he followed our first parents—as he doubtless did—out of the Garden of Eden. He has saved life, property, honor, and national renown. He has suffered hardship for his human friend, and, in time of need, he has given his life cheerfully; nay, in the extremest pressure of want, he has been food and clothing to the beleaguered who have had him for their last resource. Has he had his day?

In an unlucky hour somebody conceived the plan of muzzling all the dogs that had responsible owners, and killing those that had not. Had a tithe of the well-known sense of the canine kind been diverted to hearing, what a yelp of despair would have greeted Alderman MORRIS' ordinance! With that dreadful satire of fate, which sometimes pursues humanity, two or three so-called cases of hydrophobia, as it was called, came hard upon the edict of slaughter. Even while people began to relent, as they heard of the horrors of the dog-pound, attention was arrested by the more mournful tragedy of two or three strong men dying in the untold agony of this disease. The relaxing arm of Municipal justice was nerved again, and people at once said that it were better that all the dogs should die rather than one man should suffer. But is it necessary that these dogs shall die? Is it fair to give the dog a bad name? It really seems as if we had gone far enough in this vengeful pursuit of poor Tray. We are in the midst of a panic from which the harmless necessary dog suffers. The cry of "mad dog" has brought disfavor upon the whole breed, which includes many nobler animals than those who hunt them. It is a hard case. The dogs do not deserve this ill-treatment, and the bad repute into which they have fallen is unjust to the last degree. The few cases of canine hydrophobia that have been reported are in no possible way connected with the present condition of things. If these melancholy fatalities had not occurred just when then the cruel dog-slaughter had been ordered, they would not have excited any general alarm. On the other hand, at least one death has directly resulted from the excitement which the execution of the Morris ordinance caused. It was the panic caused by the Dog law, not two solitary cases of hydrophobia, that brought poor ENTWISTLE to his grave. And who shall tell what anxiety and dread have been wrought by the senseless panic spread through the City by this conspiracy against the dogs?

Give the dog his due. He is sometimes vicious, ill-favored, and mangy. But, in the main, he is man's best friend. It is needless to rehearse his virtues now. In the childish terror of these days he has been regarded everywhere with suspicion. Conscious of wearing a bad name that he does not deserve, he sneaks out of sight, glad to hide in dark holes and corners. He is shunned by the children that were his playmates; he is banished from the house, and sullenly clanks the chain of captivity, if permitted to live at all. It is time he was released from this thrall; he has been shamefully maligned. There is no occasion for all this pother; the tide will turn, we trust, and the faithful friend of many generations of men shall be restored to confidence and favor.

THE ENGLISH WORSHIP REGULATION BILL.

The bill for regulating public worship which is now before the House of Commons is the fruit of seed sown forty years ago, when the great High Church reaction commenced at Oxford. In that year the now world-known names of PUSEY and NEWMAN began to be bruited abroad. The history of the Church of England may be grouped into a few distinctive periods. In the time of Archbishop LAUD the power of the High Church party culminated. That haughty, arbitrary, yet honest, prelate, was a sort of British Pope. The restoration replaced the Bishops on their thrones, but their ascendency over the public mind had been broken by the leaven of Puritanism, and was not regained. The cathedrals resumed their wonted services, but the low tone of the court and the influence of those who had stabled their horses in the aisles of the sacred fanes, broken the noses of the saints whose effigies were carved on their glorious west fronts, and smashed the magnificent stained windows, frustrated the hopes of zealous churchmen. The Puritans were snubbed, suppressed, disqualified; but still their influence told strongly upon the masses, more especially when they noticed the life of such God-fearing churchmen as the Merrie Monarch and his friends, BUCKINGHAM, ROCHESTER, and SEDLEY. The reign of JAMES II. had the effect of still further throwing into disrepute all that the admirers of LAUD—and no man has more devotees in the Church of England to-day—call "church feeling."

The pomp and ceremony which he upheld savored too strongly of Rome in the eyes of a people who saw that their King was bent on Romanizing them, and were naturally odious in consequence. On such an ecclesiastical establishment the state of politics, of course, told immensely in the reign of WILLIAM and MARY, WILLIAM III. and ANNE, when Jacobite plots were in every one's mouth. These continued to keep down any high church tendencies to church discipline or ritualism, and when the GEORGES came the same influences continued. The House of Hanover was Protestant. The Pretender was Roman Catholic. Everything Roman Catholic and everything resembling Roman Catholicism was, therefore, to be avoided. That the eighteenth century was, in England, a coarse, gross period, there can be no doubt. FIELDING, SMOLLETT, HOGARTH amply attest the fact. Contrast CHARLES I. and GEORGE I., and it is easy to understand how it was that one should have Church feeling and the other should not. "When it's an 'Igh Church party, Sir," said the head waiter at a tavern where classical dinners took place, "we 'ave to provide more drink; when it's a Low Church, more food." CHARLES ransacked Europe for lovely pictures, bric-a-brac gems, *virtu*. If the first two GEORGES ransacked it for anything, it was for such ladies as Mme. WALMODEN. It is not hard to imagine how Church matters would be affected under these different rulers.

When JOHN WESLEY left Charter-house for Oxford, in 1720, the Church of England had probably reached its most irreligious period. The beneficed clergy lived the lives of country gentlemen and farmers. Those who had interest held any number of livings, and kept curates for a pittance to do "the duty." The Bishops had a glorious time. HORACE WALPOLE referred to the notorious profligacy of some of those whom his father appointed, their profligacy being, apparently, no barrier whatever to the performance of sacred functions. Their receipts were enormous. These representatives of the Apostles were not content with a bishopric alone, but held various snug things—such as a deanery with £6,000 a year, and two or three livings worth as much, and worked by a curate at £100 a year—"*in commendum*." Little was done to improve the morals and manners of the people, for a divine who had to hunt three times a week, shoot on the other two, and look after farm and garden besides, naturally had not much time for curing souls.

WESLEY and WHITEFIELD, deploring this state of things, took to Methodism. By 1739 they had both returned from this country, and their active campaign commenced. The effect, indirectly, on the Church was great. Their mantle fell on WILLIAM WILBERFORCE and his friends. WILBERFORCE, who was thirty-two when WESLEY died, in 1791, took an active part in, 1787, in the promotion of a society for the reformation of manners, and obtained, what had perhaps never before been heard of, a royal proclamation against vice and immorality.

From him may be said to date "the Evangelical party," which did a vast deal of good, although running into extremes on some points, and was for a time the one great pious party in the Church of England. But another was presently to arise. Early in 1833 the "Oxford Tracts" commenced, and in the July of that year the Oxford movement burst upon England in the form of a memorable sermon from JOHN KEBLE, author of the *Christian Year*, called "National Apostasy." The avowed main object of the movement was to enforce upon the nation the exclusive claims of the Established Church to the spiritual charge of the people. From that time the conflict between High and Low has continued with greater or less bitterness. It has resulted in most of the authors of the "Oxford Tracts" becoming Romanists, but KEBLE and PUSEY remained faithful to their mother Church. The bitterest feelings have been engendered in parishes through differences of feeling in reference to church ceremonies, and in many cases congregations have been almost broken up. Attempts have been made by various prelates to put a stop by law to practices which they deemed inconsistent with canonical rule, but these efforts have often failed, and where they have been successful the cost thrown on the Bishop has frequently been so great as to oblige him to desist from further efforts in a similar direction. All this has resulted in the measure now introduced by the two Archbishops, which has just passed the House of Lords.

WALKING MATCHES.

As the columns of THE TIMES for years past will testify, we have never ceased to urge upon our readers the value of walking as a means toward physical health. The cheapest and readiest, as well as one of the most beneficial of all bodily exercises, it is also with most Americans one of the least popular. Perhaps this is in some measure because it seems so easy that it affords comparatively little gratification to the vanity which we suspect to be at the bottom of most athletic contests. Yet, in reality, it is not one man in ten who knows how to walk properly, and almost as much instruction and training are needed to make a thoroughly scientific walker as a thoroughly scientific oarsman. The result in the latter case, however, is far more showy and more impressive as a spectacle. So far, however, as permanent benefit is concerned, we would rather uphold pedestrianism than rowing for the general cultivation. The latter must be essentially, if not a temporary, at least an intermittent, form of exercise. To the former recourse may be had daily or hourly, indoors and out of doors, in town and country alike, and always with increasing satisfaction and profit.

We are glad, therefore, that contests in walking and running are to be hereafter included in the programme of the annual collegiate tournament. The seven-mile walk will test the endurance and vitality of the young athletes quite as thoroughly, and much less dangerously, than the three-mile pull at the oar. And if, by the natural emulation which such trials evoke, walking is made a more general custom of our people, a useful purpose will have been accomplished. In forming such habits of exercise is, indeed, the only useful end of these contests at all. So far as collegiate rowing is concerned, there is perhaps a tendency to give it too great prominence and importance. Young men do not go to college to become oarsmen, although that is the end to which, we fear, many nowadays limit their exertions. If a certain degree of scholarship were required for admission to the university crews, the rowing might be inferior, but a more harmonious union of mental and physical excellence would be the final result. And that is the result for which rowing is to be encouraged, and for which the college regatta is to be tolerated, in spite of some obvious objections. It induces to habits of vigorous exercise and healthful self-restraint many hundreds of young men who would otherwise expend their vitality over the midnight oil, or, perhaps, in even more injurious dissipations.

For the same reason walking contests may be approved. But only as means to an end. The exaggerated feats of pedestrianism which have lately become epidemic achieve no useful result, and, if anything, harm, as excesses of any sort are apt to do. To know that a man can walk a thousand miles in a thousand hours is valuable as a hint on the limits of human endurance. But once the feat has been performed there is no reason at all for its repetition, especially at the risk of human life. In the same way, when WESTON walked a hundred and fifteen miles in twenty-four hours, under competent medical supervision, he made a not unimportant contribution to scientific inquiry. But feats like these are exceptional, and may properly be permitted to remain so. That is not at all the sort of pedestrianism we wish to encourage. But no man who has health and strength and leisure will fail to find himself benefited by a brisk daily walk of from ten to fifteen miles. For men of sedentary pursuits it is even necessary, if they wish to retain health and strength. The beauty of the exercise is that it may be graduated so nicely to the requirements of the constitution, to the strongest as well as to the feeblest. It does not at all interfere with mental occupation. It rather assists it, and Prof. BLACKIE recommends it as an attitude for study. It may be doubted, however, if physical exercise of any sort, taken for health and recreation from mental pursuits, should be associated with any great degree of intellectual effort.

The popularization of this admirable exercise is one of the advantages that, to some extent, we may fairly expect from the pedestrian contests at Saratoga, and the habitual walks that now form a prominent part of the training for the boat-races. We trust that the cup which is to be contended for will not this year go to Canada.

STATISTICS.

The science of statistics is of comparatively recent origin and growth. When the veteran leaders of this generation barely emerged from boyhood, it was started for the purpose of collecting, ascertaining, and classifying certain facts relating to the history of society. It has since developed into an important channel of information, into a regular branch of administrative knowledge. It has thrown light on many obscure and intricate problems, and is likely to assist yet toward a solution in many. It does not directly trace the various causes at work in the social cosmos, but it furnishes data by the means of which inferences may be drawn with an almost mathematical certainty. Though pre-eminently materialistic in its character, and proceeding exclusively by the empirical method, it is a footstool to the higher investigations of philosophy, a stepping-stone to improved legislation, to reform and progress, and it would be impossible to-day to form an exact estimate of the material or moral condition of a people without proper attention to their statistics.

One of the fathers of this promising science has just died in Belgium, his native land—Mr. A. GUSTELET, chief of the Observatory at Brussels, and since 1834 Perpetual Secretary of the Royal Academy. Remarkable as a mathematician and astronomer from his youth, he gave his early attention to moral and political science, and it became afterward the object of his fondest and most diligent predilections. For over forty years he took an active part in every movement connected with it. The idea of the first statistical commissions originated with him. He was the promoter of a plan of international statistics carried out at the Congress of Brussels in 1853, and will always be an authority, through the two books which contain his researches and conclusions on the science he used so felicitously to call "*la physique sociale*."

Some of these conclusions are not of so cheerful an aspect as might be desired. They do not much encourage a hope of unlimited human improvement. They rather give support to an unpropitious doctrine of social fatalism, and bring the sphere of action of our boasted liberty and free will within quite narrow and uncomfortable limits. Though we do not question the accuracy of statistical reports from so trustworthy an observer as he was, we do not, with implicit faith, accept the verdict of figures as final in itself. The fact of cataloguing a large number of accidents or acts of the same class only increases the chances of probabilities in the process of generalization; it does not warrant its infallibility. There is to be taken into account, besides a knowledge of the acts and accidents themselves, a knowledge of motives and circumstances without which no inference can be sworn to. As the metaphysician may overrate the free agency and power of our active faculties, so may the empirical philosopher exaggerate the deadening pressure of fate and necessity. We freely confess that, error for error, we would rather commit the former, as there is in it, from a human stand-point, something comforting and ennobling which is not in the latter.

That there is a power "that shapes our ends, rough hew them how we will," no intelligent observer of the world will deny; but that the individual will is swallowed up in the collective mass, and is without action whatever on the general progress of societies, we are not ready to admit. If it were demonstrated that the acts of men, seemingly the legitimate offspring of their liberty, are naught but the bastard lineage of unavoidable laws, the prospect of a knowledge of those laws would be but a poor compensation for the suppressed vigor and usefulness of our higher faculties.

Events which used to be considered as unordained and fortuitous in their occurrence, have been found to take place with admirable regularity. Deaths, births, marriages, crimes, suicides, recur periodically, in the same proportions, with a startling fixedness and necessity. Are we to be dismayed, and to infer that, do what we will, there is no remedy to certain social ills, and that those same proportions will forever be found between the healthy and the diseased members of a community? By no means. We need not feel faint-hearted at the sight of the most ominous statistical tables, tables purporting to show, for example, that there is from year to year the same amount of crime in the world; that the advance of civilization does not diminish it perceptibly; that education is far from having the moralizing influence it is supposed to have, and that the number of criminals from the educated classes is proportionally as large as that from the illiterate and ignorant wretches. It is more than doubtful whether the researches and computations made on these points are sufficiently numerous and reliable to warrant a correct conclusion. Such as man is, taken separately, such he is in society. If he has any free will at all, he has it as a member of the social body, and must enjoy the privileges accruing therefrom, in whatever position he be placed.

There are, no doubt, cases where his liberty is paralyzed, where he acts by the brute force of circumstances rather than by the conscious power of intentions. But the exceptions only confirm the rule. We reject the doctrine which would shift all responsibility on the shoulders of society. It is an offense against the innate sense of justice which holds any man accountable for the consequences of his own deliberate acts. Let only the proper education permeate all the strata of society, and we shall see whether they bring forth the same abundant crops for the gallows and prisons. Above all let no misplaced feeling of charity or scientific enthusiasm strengthen and cheer theories which would lower our dignity by curtailing our free will and moral responsibility, and infringe upon something more reliable than either sentiment or science, namely, our conscience.

AMUSEMENTS.

LOCAL NOTES.

At Niblo's, "Ivanhoe," which has proved so agreeable to popular taste, will be continued through the week. This dramatization of Sir Walter Scott's celebrated novel affords the widest scope for the display of skill on the part of the scenic artist and costumer, and the opportunity has been improved to the utmost by those who have had charge of the piece.... "The Swamp Angels," with Mr. Kilbourne in the principal rôle, will be given at Wood's Museum Monday evening, and the lovers of the strongly sensational drama may find in this, or "Daring Dick, the Detective," advertised for the afternoon of the same day, a play abounding in incidents of the most thrilling character. Mr. Harry Clifford will appear in the new sensation of "Pomp; or, Away Down South," on Monday, the 13th inst.... This evening Mr. Theodore Thomas gives his eighth Sunday concert, for which a very brilliant programme is promised. These concerts are so well known, and so deservedly popular, that any recommendation of them would be superfluous.... At the Bowery Theatre, this evening, a sacred concert, or drama, entitled "Uncle Tom's Cabin," is to be given. All the music is of a religious character, and the drama is arranged in six parts, the tableaus in each being accompanied by appropriate sacred harmonies. .... The Colosseum will be open during the week, daily, from 10 A. M. till dusk. In addition to the well-known cycloramic representation of London by Day, the observatory on the dome of the Colosseum will be thrown open to the public. Keating's Band will perform at intervals during the day. .... The indefatigable Mr. Barnum promises a brilliant display at his Hippodrome, no less than the "grand culmination of all its numerous interesting features." There are to be flat races, hurdle races, pony races, chariot races, camel races, and various others, with the grand procession as usual. The first of the series of twelve experimental balloon ascensions by Mr. Donaldson will be given from the interior of the Hippodrome on Tuesday afternoon.

[*For Foreign Amusements see third page.*]

ITALY.

THE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.

COMPARISON OF CRIME IN THE DIFFERENT CITIES OF THE KINGDOM—THE AMERICAN PILGRIMS—THE POPE ADDRESSES THEM—THE CONVENT PROPERTY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Wednesday, June 17, 1874.

In a statistical report published lately we have a comparison of the percentage of crime in the different cities and provinces of the Kingdom of Italy. The whole number sentenced for terms of more than a year in 1872 was 7,281. Of these the female convicts formed the very small proportion of 289. Piedmont furnished its quota of the whole number in the ratio of 16 to 100,000. The provinces of Lombardy and Venice gave 17 to the 100,000; Parma and Modena, 15; Tuscany, 20; the ancient Roman States, 37; the Neapolitan, 40, and the islands of Sardinia and Sicily 28 to the 100,000. The southern provinces not only present a larger proportion of delinquents than the central and northern States, but in the gravity of the offenses the same difference is noticed. The rural districts furnish a smaller proportion of offenders than the cities and large towns; the percentage being forty-six for the one and sixty-four for the other. The fact is ascertained by the published data that the criminal list is increased or diminished in the various provinces in proportion to the provision made for popular instruction, and the condition of industrial development. The late increase in grave offenses against public order, such as robberies on the highway, kidnapping for a ransom, and murder, has aroused attention to the great need of using the most thorough means for improving the social condition, not less than for making sure of the arrest and punishment of offenders. The project for establishing by act of Parliament obligatory instruction, which, a little while ago, seemed near becoming a law, is now, on account of accumulating difficulties, either indefinitely adjourned, or is to find a remote settlement.

I omitted in my last letter to make a citation from the little speech addressed by the Pope to the "American pilgrims," on the occasion of the presentation at the Vatican. I do not know whether Pius IX. has studied the geography of the United States and the statistical tables which give the best idea of its rapid development, or trusts for his information about the country to the itinerant agents of the Propaganda, who take a rose-colored view of the progress of Roman Catholicism in the great Republic, and look forward to the time when the angry war for dogmatic supremacy, which the Church keeps alive in Europe, will be transferred to that vast theatre. In fact there are two reports made, in an opposite sense, by those who come back to tell the story of what they have learned in that country. The optimists will have it that it is only a question of time, and the majority of the American people will acknowledge the supremacy of the Pope; and this hope, or expectation, is founded upon the fact, which they allege, that thousands of the free and independent citizens of the country, by conversion, are joining what is called in Italy the "Catholic party." On the other hand, the pessimists make report that tens of thousands of children, born in the Roman Catholic faith, are lost to the church every year in the United States, and this is due to the system of public instruction, which Archbishop Manning several years ago declared was doing for the Pope's cause in America the "devil's work." The question is an interesting one, and you who should know better than we can here the fact—as near as it can be arrived at by the census—must keep us informed with sufficient minuteness to enable us to form a correct judgment, and give information which is constantly asked for by our friends here. Italy reiterates her warning to the people of the United States not to allow a repetition in that country—which has grown to greatness with the freedom of the individual conscience—of the system of moral and intellectual slavery which has degraded these countries by making whole populations vassals of the hierarchy rather than free citizens of a Christian republic. If, as soon as the end of the present century, the United States are to have a population of nearly a hundred millions, the influence to be exerted by such an immense moral and political force becomes a question of the most vital importance to us and to the world at large.

THE POPE ON AMERICA.

Now let us see what the Pope has had to say in his speech to the pilgrims:

> * * * "May God bless you, dear souls, (*anime care*,) and turn His regards upon you and your country—a young country, and a young and vigorous nation, in which the products of nature and industry flourish admirably, and where the Catholic religion enjoys unlimited liberty. There true believers multiply, and so many conversions have influenced the establishment of a great number of new dioceses. But while we pray that God may turn His regards upon this new vineyard, let us also pray that He will extirpate all that does not belong to His vineyard. While Lutherans, Calvinists, Episcopalians, Methodists, and so many other congregations live in and beset the immense territory of the United States, may it please the Lord to give the light of His truth to so many millions of souls, to the end that they also may enjoy the fruit of divine redemption." * * * * *

The coolness with which the Holy Father pronounces nearly all of you Pagans will not escape notice; but modesty or the humility of self-distrust has never been one of the leading Christian virtues of Papacy, and certainly it may be expected that it will be less now that the head of the Church is infallible. There are those who believe that it only remains for a future council to declare the Pope an object of worship.

Yesterday, twenty-eight years ago, John-Mary-Mastai-Ferretti was the name that came out of the electoral urn of the Cardinals in caucus—or conclave, as the conventional term is—and ever since, in acting the part of the "successor of St. Peter," that personage has tried to do as well as he knows how—at least this we must charitably believe. We have no proof that the Apostle was ever in Rome; but it is set down by the Church as an article of belief that he was, and was crucified here, and so upon that head nothing more is to be said. Under his title of Pius IX. the present pontiff has held on tenaciously, and if we are to accept as well founded the constantly-repeated boast, he has left a wide margin between the duration of his own term and that of each and every one of his predecessors, during the extended period of nearly nineteen hundred years. We have no other wish or hope than that many more years may be added to his life.

A CATHOLIC CONGRESS.

A Catholic Congress is now in session at Venice, at which about five hundred delegates are present. The Italian press of the opposition sees nothing in such a gathering but an agency for the accomplishment of political ends, and the usual amount of blame and denunciation is indulged. The Government is found fault with for favoring too much the Ecclesiastical Party, still vainly hoping to win its friendly regards. The Administration, in trying to pursue the middle path, exhibits a caution which seems like timidity. This it must be careful not to fall into, for there are examples in which weakness has shown itself to be a crime.

The convent property of Rome is taken possession of by degrees, and every week or two the names of establishments upon which a hand is put are given in the official journal. That organ makes report that the number of lots of church property put up for sale in the month of May in all Italy was 1,050, with the up-set price of 2,453,000 francs, and sold at 3,072,000. In the five months of the present year 4,433 lots have been offered at 9,357,000 francs, and sold at 11,744,000. From October, 1867, when the sales first began, up to the present time, 100,159 parcels have been put upon the market; up-set price, 358,630,000 francs; amount actually realized, 462,475,000 francs. Thus the church has been obliged to look on passively and see its cherished wealth pass from its hands.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

HOW THE NATIONAL FESTIVAL WAS CELEBRATED.

Continued from First Page.

self-government is older than the Constitution and preceded the "Declaration of Independence;" that it was the cardinal doctrine of political faith first delivered to the fathers. For seventy years under that organization it was the vital element of its freedom and the source of its power. War came at last, that fearful test of free institutions, and during its continuance and from the pretended necessities it imposed, the civil functions of the Government were intermittent—sometimes supreme, but oftener subordinate to the military authority. The practices and precedents that were accepted as the inexorable necessities of war have been applied by the present Administration to the government of the country in time of peace. Three amendments have been added to the Constitution since the war; the binding obligations of these provisions have been accepted by all parties since the proclamation announcing their adoption. But the laws passed under these amendments have met from the Democratic Party a stern and uncompromising opposition, and many leading Liberal Republicans in and out of Congress have joined the Democrats in contesting inch by inch the passage of the aggressive and arbitrary enactments that have been imposed upon the country. The people will endure much and suffer long from those in whom they have confided, but there is an end to forbearance, and a culminating point in the excesses of misgovernment and corruption, and this point has been reached. The speaker next reviewed from the Democratic standpoint the overtures for "conciliation" which have been always urged by the Democracy in favor of the South, and the rejection by the Republican Party of these proposals, and said that, without any of the responsibility for the present state of national perdition resting on its shoulders, the Democracy, north as well as south, was now virtually unrecognized and without representation. To recall history, the cause of the first revolt—the practical idea that set in motion the forces that produced the Revolution was resistance to taxation without representation. This substantial cause was indeed ornamented and ennobled by the rich and glowing colors of theory and abstraction as pictured in the Declaration of Independence. At the present moment the curse, the misery, the woe, the desolation, the present blight and future peril of this land is taxation without representation. The men who have so rapidly and so thoughtlessly made these changes might have considered what a profound statesman said of his own country: "Every project of a material change in a Government so complicated as ours, combined at the same time with external circumstances still more complicated, is a matter full of difficulties, in which a considerate man will not be too ready to undertake, or an honest man too ready to promise." A century ago the mother country in levying taxes laid only the weight of its little finger upon the infant colonies, and they rose in rebellion. They would not bear the touch of the hand that they knew would in the end close upon them and crush out their most sacred rights. To-day more millions than the colonies numbered are pressed to the very earth under a weight of taxation without representation, and oppressed in the most aggravated and hopeless form. Every day seems to disclose some new feature of aggravation and humiliation heaped upon the Southern people. Only a short time ago the head of the Government, with all the insensibility and arrogance of a barbaric chief, insulted a delegation of the most intelligent and eminent men who called upon him to represent their grievances. Congress listened to their story, and admitted that their oppressions were beyond endurance, but they could give them no relief. We have, then, the open confession of the Republican Party and its chief that they have no power to right the wrongs or remedy the evils their own unjust and cruel policy inflicted on the Southern people. But the Republican Party must now get out of the way, and leave it to those they have taunted with sympathizing with the South to attempt at least to remove some of their disorders, to heal some of the deep wounds you of the Republican Party have inflicted. Yes, the people whom you to-day cover with reproaches, to whom in their sufferings you would not give a cup of cold water, "or speak a phrase of common comfort" or courtesy, shall not only have the sympathy of warm hearts, but the assistance of noble hands. There has been a growing opposition to the Republican Party for four years within its own ranks; it culminated in an open revolt two years ago; the gap is widening every month; and public men stand on different sides, constantly receding from each other. Honest men all over the country are breaking away from the ranks. The Democratic Party is frequently asked to change its name, disband its organization, and unite in forming a new party with a new name. Every such invitation should be respectfully entertained, and as respectfully declined. There are, indeed, political issues, comparatively new, that must enter into our politics. The marvels of physical development that this generation has witnessed, have introduced questions, partly social and partly political, that will tax the highest statesmanship. In such a connection men lose the sense of individual responsibility, and their moral perception is painfully obscured, and from their collective energies spring corporations and monopolies, sometimes as unscrupulous as they are powerful. Their colossal weight bears down hard on labor, and when they have gathered their exactions from the fields of productive industry the gleanings only are left to the great army of toilers. I believe that there is yet time to save our free institutions of Government, but to do this we must go back to the old methods of administering it, and recall the established rules of interpreting its powers. It is said, that the new forces that are to be enlisted against the present Administration are prejudiced against the Democratic Party, and will not unite with them to preserve the Government. Names, forms, prejudices, bygones—are they to be considered in this gigantic effort to save the country? The Democratic Party have given an example on this subject that precludes all argument. When, in 1872, the Liberals made their platform and nominated their candidate, the Democratic Party threw to the winds every consideration of pride and prejudice, forgot everything but their country and the chance to save it, and united with heart and soul and all its strength with the Liberals to support their candidate. When it came out of that disastrous conflict no word of repining or reproach was ever uttered. Who, then, shall say that the Democratic Party in the approaching national contest has not earned the title to lead? and that its capacity is not large enough to embrace all who wish to rescue this Government from the certain overthrow that awaits it if there is not a thorough and complete change in our politics?

A few extracts from letters to the society from prominent Democrats were then read by James C. Spencer, among them one from Senator W. W. Eaton, of Connecticut, in which he said: "I entertain great hopes of a Democratic success in your State in the coming election, and believe that Tammany Hall is capable of great good for the people of this country." Chief Justice Woodward, of Pennsylvania, expressed the opinion that "Tammany has always seemed to him to occupy sound constitutional ground; therefore he honors her, and would like to see her politics in the ascendant." He closed by expressing a dread of impending Cæsarism unless Democracy is victorious. It was also announced that letters had been received from Senator Bayard, of Delaware; Edmund Burke, of New-Hampshire; Gov. Ingersoll, of Connecticut; Charles L. Woodbury, of Massachusetts; Ex-Gov. Price, of New-Jersey; J. W. Throckmorton, of Texas; and about 2,000 other well-known Democrats; but that while some of them were mere declinations of invitations, others were too long to permit of their being read here.

Fernando Wood was the next speaker, and opened the "short talks." He adopted the aboriginal idiom, and said:

RED MEN OF TAMMANY: I greet you. I shall make a very "short talk." Too much talk not good when fighting to be done. I come from the great council fires of the nation, around which I saw the big Indians who lead our enemies to battle with us. I have looked at and listened to these chiefs, and bring no good word for them. Their hearts are not right. They are not true men. There is no truth in their talk. They have not got the interests of the people in their hearts and minds. The game they hunt is that which has been taken with the labor of others—the foes they now seek are those who have no power to resist them. The blood they shed is not for the people's good, but to help themselves to hold the plunder they have stolen from the labor done by the people of the nation. Brothers, we must meet them soon again in battle. Let us prepare for a great fight. Every red man must be ready for the saddle. Every true Indian must seek the war-path. The invaders of the capital must be driven back to their native rocks. On this birthday pow-wow of our country, let us now by all we hold dear in the memory of our revolutionary ancestors swear to sleep not, to rest not, to fly not, until the government of our beautiful land is freed from the hands of the Goths and Vandals who have laid waste our homes, and have depredated on our peace, our property, our rights as men, and our happiness. Myself, an ancient warrior of many hard-fought battles, will be with you. I shall take the battle-ax and spear, the tomahawk and the rifle, and it will be well for the youngest and stoutest chief of our tribe, if he bring back as many scalps, if he take as many prisoners, and bear back to our great lodge as many trophies as the veteran who makes this "short talk." The address was received with considerable merriment and applause.

Congressman Cox was next introduced for a short talk, but he occupied about half an hour, in the course of his remarks arraigning the Republican Party as the fountain of all vice, corruption, and oppression. Only a year ago, he said, while efforts were being made with Federal connivance to influence elections in this City, four of the Inspectors in his district were arrested and taken to Ludlow Street Jail, the only pretext being to effect their removal so that their places could be filled by Police Commissioners who have since been convicted for their offenses at that very election. [Applause.]

Rufus F. Andrews and several other speakers addressed the meeting, and after some more music, the programme of the day embracing "Dixie" and "The Wearing of the Green," both of which were applauded by sachems as well as by the audience, the assemblage dispersed.

OTHER CELEBRATIONS.

THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI—ELECTION OF OFFICERS—DINNER AT DELMONICO'S.

The members of the New-York State Society of the Cincinnati assembled yesterday at noon, in the rooms of the New-York Society Library, University place and Twelfth street, and transacted the business of their annual meeting. Among those present were Hon. Hamilton Fish, President; Rev. Dr. Hutton, of the Washington Square Dutch Reformed Church, Chaplain; Rev. Marinus Millett, Secretary; John W. Greaton, Treasurer; Pierre Van Cortlandt, Herbert Gray Torrey, J. Schuyler, W. H. Crosby, Gen. Tilgman, of the Maryland sister Society; Alex. Hamilton, Jr., and Gen. John Cochrane. After the transaction of some preliminary business and the passing around of a snuff-box, which is a part of the ritual of the society, the following-named gentlemen were elected as the officers for the ensuing year: President, Hon. Hamilton Fish, LL.D.; Vice President, Wm. A. Popham; Secretary, Rev. Marinus Willett; Treasurer, Alex. Hamilton, Jr.; Assistant Treasurer, H. Gray Torrey; Chaplain, Rev. Marcius S. Hutton, D. D.; Physician, Alexander Clinton, M. D. Standing Committee—Pierre Van Cortlandt, William Stuart, Wickham Hoffman, William H. Crosby, John W. Greaton, Alexander Hamilton, Jr., Thomas W. Chrystie, John Schuyler. Delegates to the General Society—Hon. Hamilton Fish, LL.D., William S. Popham, Rev. Marinus Willett, John W. Greaton, Alexander Hamilton, Jr.

A committee of three was then appointed to make arrangements for the triennial meeting of the general society, to be held on May 12, 1875. After an expression of thanks from Secretary Fish to the society for re-electing him as its President for the twentieth time, the members adjourned to Delmonico's, where dinner was served.

On the removal of "the cloth," the President, being obliged to depart, resigned the chair to Dr. Hutton, who proposed as the first and second toasts, "The Memory of Washington," and "The Health of the President of the Cincinnati—Hamilton Fish." The third toast, "Our Sister Societies of the Cincinnati," was responded to by Gen. Tilgman in behalf of the Maryland society. After a few introductory remarks on the standing and the customs of the organization which he represented, the speaker observed that he was sorry for the misconception of the motives of the Cincinnati which had been formerly entertained by some, especially the old Democratic Party and its famous leader, Jefferson. In a late interview which he had had with a descendant of Mr. Jefferson, he learned that the views of that statesman were generally misunderstood, and that the gentleman from whom the speaker learned that fact has now in course of preparation a valuable and authentic statement of the sentiments of Mr. Jefferson toward the Cincinnati. On the same toast, Mr. Schott responded in behalf of the Pennsylvania Society, Mr. Cropper, grandson of the President of the Virginia Society, in behalf of that organization, and Mr. H. Morris in behalf of the South Carolina Society.

Mr. J. Schuyler offered as the last toasts the health of Mr. W. W. Evans for his present to each of the members of a miniature painting of Washington, and the health of Mr. John W. Greaton, the retiring Secretary.

The benediction was pronounced by Rev. Marinus Willett, and the company then separated.

THE BOULEVARD CLUB.

The day was celebrated at the Boulevard Club, One Hundred and Third street and Boulevard, with interesting ceremonies. The building was handsomely draped with the national colors, and a gorgeous collection of banners were displayed from the flag-staff. The grounds were thrown open to the general public, and many politicians of both parties were present, the club being composed of both Republicans and Democrats. Nearly 100 tastefully dressed soldiers' orphans, from the Union Home, were present by invitation, and the music was supplied by the Union Home Cornet Band, who acquitted themselves admirably. Farragut Post No. 75, G. A. R., Col. R. H. Green commanding, were also in attendance and participated in the ceremonies. A handsomely-draped platform had been erected for the speakers at the rear of the club-house, overlooking the Hudson River, and from this position a choice selection of patriotic airs was performed by the cornet band during the day. The children of the Home also sang a number of patriotic songs in a creditable manner in the billiard-room of the club, where they were compelled to seek shelter from the thunder-storm. At sunrise a *reveille* was beaten by the drum corps of the Eighth Regiment and the Stars and Stripes were flung to the breeze by the veteran Capt. Gorham, who annually performs that duty, amid the roar of a salute of thirteen guns fired in honor of the original thirteen States of the Union. "The Star Spangled Banner" and other patriotic songs were then sung, and at meridian a salute of thirty-eight guns was fired in honor of the States of the Union. At 3 P. M. the Declaration of Independence was read in an impressive manner by Charles H. Kitchell, and after a number of popular airs had been played Mr. Andrew Bleakley, President of the club, introduced Fernando Wood, who was announced to deliver the oration of the day. It was expected that nothing would be said by the orator of a political nature, out of the respect to the audience, who were composed of all political creeds; but Mr. Wood evidently thought the occasion too good a one to be lost, and delivered a bitter political speech, worthy of a professional political hack. In the course of his remarks he took care to inform his hearers how carefully he attended to their interests in Washington, saying nothing, however of how much more carefullp he attended to his own, spoke of his long experience as a public man, and bid hard for applause, which he did not receive. He pictured the Republican Party, of course, as the essence of corruption and villainy, and glowingly detailed the many virtues of the "great Democratic Party, to which you and me, my friends, have the honor to belong." After coolly asserting that it was the "great Democratic Party" which had fought and won all the wars of the nation, including the rebellion, he entered into a prolonged tirade against the Republican Party for daring to send negroes to Congress, or according to them equal rights with the whites. He then told them that very probably they would shortly have to demand bread, and held out to them as a panacea for all their troubles an undivided support of the Democratic Party, no matter how bad or corrupt its nominees were. The peroration of the orator was received with mingled applause and disapprobation by the mixed audience.

At the conclusion of the oration the President of the club announced that the officers had been most outrageously deceived. Mr. Wood had been requested to deliver the oration, and a guarantee had been given that no reference would be made to politics. The promise, however, had been grossly violated, as could be seen by the speech just concluded by Mr. Wood.

After addresses by Mr. Kitchell and others, and a magnificent display of fire-works in the evening, the celebration was brought to a close.

THE FIRE-WORKS.

BRILLIANT DISPLAYS AT THE VARIOUS PARKS AND SQUARES—IMMENSE CROWDS IN ATTENDANCE.

A brilliant display of fire-works was witnessed last evening by thousands of spectators at all the principal parks and squares in the City. During the afternoon the sky assumed a lowering aspect, and the dark masses of clouds moving overhead excited gloomy apprehensions as to the probability of a fair evening. About 4 o'clock a heavy shower occurred, which was followed two hours later by another; the clouds lifted shortly after 6 o'clock, and the evening passed off in a manner quite favorable to the celebration. The time named by the Park Commissioners for the commencement of the display of fire-works, at the various parks and squares through the City, was 8:15 P. M., and long before this hour large crowds had assembled upon the grounds, and manifested a deep interest in the exhibitions. The windows and housetops in the neighborhood of the square were overflowing with spectators. At the City Hall Park, Mount Morris square, Tompkins, and Union squares the exhibitions were exceedingly attractive. Exhibitions upon a smaller scale were also given at the Battery, the junction of Grand street with East Broadway, Canal Street Park, Abingdon square, Washington square, Madison square, the Circle, Riverside Park, Fort Washington, and Fleetwood Park. Music was furnished at the City Hall Park, Tompkins, Union, Mount Morris, and Madison squares, commencing about half an hour before the opening of the exhibitions. The appearance of the illuminations when viewed from the various points of observation upon Staten Island, along the Brooklyn, Jersey, and Hoboken Heights, and from other parts of the suburbs was magnificent. As the thousands of variegated rockets and illumination shells shot high into the air, and then bursting into floods of golden light mingled their gorgeous hues in the descending streams of meteoric splendor, the effect was grand and impressive.

Union square presented an animated appearance as the hour approached for the opening of the display of fire-works. The national colors floated from the flag-staffs of all the principal buildings in the neighborhood, and the illuminating structure running across at the upper side, from Fourth avenue to Broadway was also gayly decorated. The windows of the hotels and private residences on either side of the square were occupied with sight-seers, who evinced much interest in the exhibition. Shortly before 8 o'clock the band struck up the "Star Spangled Banner," and from that time until the exhibition was brought to a close the interest in the proceedings continued unabated. The display of fire-works was very fine, and excited the admiration of the assembled multitudes. The programme commenced with the national salute of thirteen twelve-pound maroons. Among the most elaborate pieces displayed during the evening were the Tree of American Freedom, commencing with a variegated hexagon wheel of double golden fires, surmounted by a tree of fixed national colors, with silvery leaves; the mammoth double revolving gyroscope displaying a diverging circle of Chinese and jessamine fires, within which were formed a variety of curious and constantly changing figures, producing a novel and brilliant effect. Another that attracted much attention was an illuminated Cross of the Legion of Honor, opening with a large, glowing hexagon wheel, with crimson, green, and blue centres, changing to a firey cross, wreathed with stars and colored rosettes. The representation of a modern steam fire-engine, with revolving fly-wheel and fireman holding hose which emitted a stream of fire, and the magic elf dance, consisting of two eccentric figures of changeable form and colors, developing prismatic colored centres revolving fantastically, were also very interesting features in the exhibition. The programme closed with a representation of the Temple of Glory and Independence, in which a statue of Washington appeared, surmounted on gothic pillars by the coat of arms of the National Government. The crowds of spectators maintained the utmost good humor during the exhibition, and at its termination retired to their respective homes in good order. The fire-works were supplied by Detwiller, Street & Co., of Dey street.

The spacious grounds of Tompkins square were crowded almost to inconvenience, and the buildings in the neighborhood were thronged with interested spectators. The exhibition of fire-works commenced shortly after 8 o'clock, and at intervals during the evening the band discoursed excellent music. The display of fire-works was elaborate, and embraced some very artistic pieces. They were supplied by J. W. Hadley, East Williamsburg. There were 250 exhibition rockets, 100 bomb-shells, thirty batteries, and forty colored illuminations discharged. Among the most interesting pieces were two large crosses of the Legion of Honor, three prairie roses, weeping willows, revolving suns, Jupiter and his satellites, fantastic dances, illuminated pyramids, and the temple of justice, and tree of liberty. The best of order was maintained during the evening, and the spectators were well pleased with the exhibition.

The City Hall Park seemed, however, to be the great centre of attraction. For more than an hour before the exhibition commenced the grounds were thronged with thousands of people anxious to secure the most favorable positions for witnessing the display. By 8 o'clock not only was the park filled to its utmost capacity, but Chatham street and Broadway were densely crowded with men, women, and children. At the appointed time the band in attendance opened the proceedings by playing a series of inspiriting airs, and the exhibition immediately followed. The fire-works ordered by the Park Commissioners for exhibition at this point, comprised 100 bombshells, thirty batteries, fifty colored illuminations, 300 rockets, and twenty-five large pieces, many of which were of a very elaborate and artistic description. The exhibition commenced with a magnificent display of colored rockets which illuminated the Park and the surrounding neighborhood with their variegated rays of red, white, green, and crimson light. Among the most attractive pieces displayed were the globe, date-tree, Chinese bower, the yew-tree, tribute of Ceres, the Persian rose, star of America and star of independence. The cascade, Saturn and his satellites, and the fairie's frolic, were also very brilliant and entertaining. These pieces were somewhat similar in their general effect and appearance to those already described at Union Square, and presented a dazzling succession of variegated colors, artistically interwoven by the whirling motion of the principle figures. The exhibition was closed with a fine representation of the coat of arms of the nation, flanked with a flag and shield, having a figure of Washington on each corner, together with a grand battery and side wings. The whole was over by 10 o'clock, the crowd dispersing in the most orderly manner.

At the Battery and the various other localities named for a display the exhibitions were equally fine and the programme carried out in a manner equally satisfactory.

THE WORST SIDE OF THE DAY.

ACCIDENTS.

Patrick Egan, of No. 523 First avenue, was accidentally shot in the left arm by his son Owen, who was playing with a pistol.

Frank Madden, aged twenty-one, of No. 14 Harrison street, was accidentally shot in the left leg. He was taken home.

Milton Kenna, of No. 565 Court street, Brooklyn, was sent to the Park Hospital suffering from a fracture of the thigh sustained by falling down the stairs of No. 164 Chatham street.

Richard Fagan, aged fifteen, of No. 344 East Twenty-first street, while playing with a pistol, shot his right thumb off. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

James Halloran, aged thirty-four, of No. 336 Hudson street, while standing in West Houston, near West street, was shot in the thigh by an unknown person. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Marton O'Donnell, aged thirteen, of No. 198 Madison street, shot himself in the left hand.

James Kennedy, aged fifteen, of No. 583 Greenwich street, had his hand shattered by the explosion of a pistol on the corner on King and Varick streets. He was taken home.

By the explosion of a bottle of gunpowder, John Ryan, aged sixteen, of No. 51 Cherry street, had his right hand shattered and received severe wounds in the head and breast. He was sent to Park Hospital.

Thomas Nolan, aged fourteen, of No. 43 New Church street, and Lewis Fox, aged twelve, of No. 83 Liberty street, were severely burned in the face by the explosion of a package of powder on the corner of Cedar and New Church streets. They were taken to Park Hospital.

Joseph Rovenstein, of No. 111 West Houston street, was shot in the right leg by an unknown man and severely wounded. He was taken home.

Wm. Burke, aged fourteen, of No. 172 Columbia street, had his left hand severely lacerated by the explosion of a pistol he was firing, at Sheriff and Stanton streets. He was taken home.

Owen Kearney, aged fourteen, whose residence is not known, while passing through Third avenue, near Fourteenth street, fell on the sidewalk and sustained a fracture of the skull. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Katie Smith, aged five years, of No. 67 Canal street, had her left eye injured by fire-crackers, thrown by an unknown boy. She was taken home.

Oscar McKensey, of No 315 West Seventeenth street, had one thumb blown off by the explosion of a bottle of gunpowder. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Thomas Brennan, aged fifteen, of No. 384 West Seventeenth street, was severely burned about the thigh by an explosion of powder.

Andrew Fisher, aged thirteen, had his face and eyes badly burned by an explosion of gunpowder. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

John T. Welsh, aged fourteen, of No. 156 Greenwich street, had his thumb partially blown off by the premature discharge of a pistol. Taken to Park Hospital.

John McDonald, aged fourteen, of No. 22 Cherry street, was severely cut in face by the explosion of a pistol. He was sent to Park Hospital.

ACCIDENTS IN BROOKLYN.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning a crowd of young men who had stayed up all night for the purpose of commencing an early celebration of the day, were amusing themselves by setting off fire-crackers on the sidewalk opposite No. 617 De Kalb avenue. The house in question is a two-story frame structure, occupied on the first floor by Mr. Thomas Nodine as a stationery store. In the upper rooms Mr. Nodine resided with his family. About the hour named above one of the party who were engaged in celebrating the Fourth on the opposite sidewalk, ignited a Roman candle. A ball from the candle went through the open window of Mr. Nodine's bedroom, and struck a kerosene lamp which was standing on a table. The lamp exploded with a loud report, and in a few moments the whole upper portion of the house was in flames. Most of the inmates had retired to bed, and that any of them escaped was little short of miraculous. Mr. Nodine and his family, with the exception of one of his little sons, a boy five years of age, succeeded in reaching the sidewalk. Their escape was effected not a moment too soon, for before the arrival of the firemen the entire house was in flames. The absence of his little son was not discovered by Mr. Nodine until he, with the other members of his family, had succeeded in getting out of the house. When the unfortunate man found that one of his sons was still in the house, he became almost frantic. He rushed madly toward the burning building, and it was only by the united efforts of several men that he could be restrained from forcing his way to certain death. Before the firemen could subdue the flames they had extended on both sides to the houses Nos. 619 and 615, the former of which was occupied by Kimball & Brothers as a plumbing shop, and the latter as a drug store by a Mrs. Barnby. After some hours hard work the firemen brought the flames under control, and then the search for the body of the missing boy was commenced. It was found under a bed that stood in the corner of a room, the floor of which, with the exception of the small space occupied by the bed, had been burned away. The little fellow had probably crept under the bed for shelter. His body was burned to a shapeless black mass, and was altogether unrecognizable. A gloom was thrown over the entire neighborhood yesterday by the tragic occurrence. During the day immense crowds gathered in the vicinity of the burned house. The dreadful misfortune which has befallen the Nodine family was the general subject of conversation. Much sympathy was extended to the bereaved ones, and many fierce denunciations were directed against those whose reckless criminality occasioned the fire. The burned building was owned by a Mr. Dale, who sustains a loss of $2,500. Mr. Dale is fully insured. Mr. Nodine's loss on stock amounts to $5,000; insured for $1,000 in the Home and Germania Companies. Mrs. Barnby's drug store was damaged to the extent of $500; insured. Kimball & Brothers' loss is also estimated at $500.

Morris Smith, aged five years, of No. 102 North Sixth street, E. D., was shot in the left breast and instantly killed yesterday afternoon. The shot is supposed to have been fired from a pistol by John McSweeny, the keeper of a grocery store on the opposite side of the street. McSweeny was arrested, and the Coroner notified. So many pistols were being fired in the vicinity at the time that it is not positively known whether McSweeny fired the fatal shot.

Andrew Moore, a lad of fifteen years, had his face badly burned by the explosion of some gunpowder in front of his residence at No. 26 Debevoise street.

Philip Young, aged sixteen years, residing at No. 32 Tillary street, shot Adelaide Garnett, of No. 34 Tillary street, in the leg, inflicting a serious wound, with a pistol. The shooting was accidental. Young was arrested.

John Quinn, thirteen years of age, of No. 260 Seventh street, shot a boy named Wm. Smith, residing No. 270 North Seventh street, in the arm with a pistol, inflicting a severe wound. Quinn was arrested and locked up.

James Dowling, aged twenty-nine, residing at No. 293 Columbia, had his right hand blown off by the explosion of a shot-gun which he was attempting to fire off.

Albert Kohler, a German, aged twenty-two, residing at No. 335 Court street, shot himself in the left hand while in the act of loading his pistol. The ball was extracted by Dr. Bird.

Mary Creamer, aged twelve years, of No. 359 Pearl street, was shot yesterday in the thigh with a pistol ball by some unknown boy, in front of her parents' residence. Her injuries are serious. Dr. Palmedo, who attended her, cannot as yet say how they will result.

Peter Callahans accidentally shot off the finger of his right hand while carelessly handling a pistol, in front of his residence, No. 57 York street, yesterday.

James McMahon, of No. 5 Fleet alley, was burned about the face by the explosion of a pistol loaded with powder, in the hands of an unknown old man.

Charles Young, aged five, was burned by the explosion of a pistol loaded with powder, fired by an unknown boy.

Henry Malcom, aged fifteen years, of No. 289 South Fifth street, had his right hand injured by the explosion of a pistol which he was endeavoring to discharge. Thomas Malcom, aged six years, brother of Henry, had one of his eyes put out by the explosion of a cap on the hammer of a pistol.

Henry Landran, aged fifteen, of No. 1,071 Fulton street, shot himself in the hand last evening while loading a pistol. The ball was extracted by Dr. Nightingale.

Wm. McGinnis, aged fourteen, of No. 331 Nevins street, blew off a finger of his left hand while firing a pistol yesterday.

William Vetti, aged twelve years, of No. 420 Flatbush avenue, was badly burned about the head and face by the explosion of some gunpowder. He was attended by Dr. Kissam.

Peter Burns, of No. 874 Pacific street, had his right hand injured by the explosion of a pistol.

George Barry, aged twelve years, of No. 150 Adams street, blew off the middle finger of his right hand while discharging a pistol.

Theodore Knoppel, aged seven years, of No. 133 Twenty-first street, had his face badly burned by the explosion of a bunch of crackers.

Wm. Henry, of No. 68 Middagh street, was burned about the eyes and on the right hand while igniting some gunpowder.

Charles Maddox, of No. 595 Leonard street, had his face severely burned while discharging a small cannon.

H. Von Glah, aged ten years, of No. 49 Prospect street, had his face and eyes badly burned while setting fire to some powder on the sidewalk. John Coon, aged twelve, of No. 43 Prospect street, was also burned on the face.

John Deering, aged twelve years, of No. 446 Baltic street, had the flesh torn from his left hand by the explosion of a pistol.

Michael Clark, aged twenty-two years, of No. 81 Withers street, blew the thumb of his right hand off while discharging a pistol.

FIRES IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE CITY YESTERDAY.

Below will be found a list of all the fires which occurred in the City yesterday. With few exceptions they were caused by fire-works:

At 12:15 A. M. a fire occurred in the frame dwelling No. 215 East Twenty-sixth street, owned by Andrew Albertson, and occupied by Louis Wachtel. Damage, $350; no insurance.

At 12:30 A. M. on top floor of the dwelling No. 44 East Nineteenth street, occupied by Geo. W. Powell. Damage, $800.

At 12:50 A. M. on the roof of No. 25 Macdougal street, owned and occupied by Artemas Knapp as a dwelling. Damage to building and contents, $400; no insurance.

At 1:40 A. M. on the roof of two-story frame building No. 175 East Eighty-third street, owned by B. C. Wandell. Damage slight.

At 2 A. M. a sky-rocket went through the window of No. 47 University place, setting fire to a curtain. Damage, $10.

At 4:50 A. M. in the basement of No. 488 Pearl street, occupied by Meyer Barens. Damage trifling.

At 9:40 A. M. a quantity of fire works exploded on a stand in front of No. 545 Grand street. Damage, $25.

At 10 A. M. an explosion of fire-works occurred in front of No. 352 East Houston street, occupied by Levy Levistern. Damage, $60.

At 10:39 A. M. a fire occurred on the roof of No. 6 Jones street. Damage trifling.

At 10:40 A. M. there was a fire on the roof of a shanty in Ninty-eighth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, occupied by John McDonald. Damage trifling.

At 11 A. M. on roof tenement No. 45 Norfolk street. Damage, $25.

At 11:05 A. M. on roof of No. 234 Avenue A, occupied as a boarding-house by Geo. Bartes. Damage trifling.

At 11:30 A. M. the awning in front of No. 357 Grand street took fire from fire-crackers. Damage, $10.

At 11:35 A. M. in the apartments of D. Blitenberg, on top floor of No. 924 Fourth avenue. Damage trifling.

At 11:30 A. M. awning in front of No. 236 Sixth avenue, destroyed by fire. Damage, $25.

At 11:15 A. M. the awning in front of No. 42 Division street took fire. Damage, $10.

At noon, on roof of No. 50 Leroy street. Damage, $25.

At 12:45 P. M., in a shanty on Seventh avenue and Fifty-sixth street. Damage trifling.

At 12:50 P. M. the awning in front of No. 630 Ninth avenue was destroyed by fire-crackers. Damage, $5.

At 1 P.M. there was a slight fire on the roof of the tenement-house, No. 146 Forsyth street. Damage trifling.

At 1:40 P. M. a fire broke out in the cellar of No. 339 West Twenty-eighth street, caused by the ignition of some loose straw. Damage trifling.

At 3:10 P. M. a fire occurred on stand of fire-works opposite No. 215 Spring street, owned by William Disch. Damage, $25.

At 3:15 P. M. there was a fire on the first floor of No. 96 Roosevelt street, occupied by William Holloway, caused by fire-crackers thrown into a window. Damage, $25.

At 3:30 P. M. a fire broke out in the basement of the tenement-house, No. 1,325 Third avenue, occupied by Charles Bollman as a variety store. Damage, $20; no insurance.

At 4 P. M. on the fourth floor of the tenement-house, No. 40 Mott street, a fire broke out, caused by the explosion of fire-works. Damage, $500; insured in the Metropolitan Company.

At 4:30 P. M. a fire was caused by some powder igniting in the yard of No. 75 Division street. Damage trifling.

FIRES IN BROOKLYN.

A slight fire was occasioned yesterday by a sky rocket setting fire to a straw-bed on the roof of the house No. 251 Columbia street. The flames were extinguished with trifling damage.

Another slight fire was occasioned by some fire-works falling on the roof of No. 18 Hicks street.

A fire, which a pail of water was sufficient to extinguish, occurred in the apartments of Mrs. Elizabeth Kelly, at No. 96 North Third street. Fire-crackers originated the flames.

The awning in front of the store, No. 166 Myrtle avenue, was set on fire and entirely destroyed by the explosion of a bunch of fire-crackers.

The awning in front of the dry goods store of Frederick Yachs, at No. 219 Columbia street, was also destroyed by the ignition of a bunch of fire-crackers.

The residence of Mr. J. F. Cochrane, at No. 207 Franklin avenue, was set on fire by some rockets and damaged to the extent of $150. Insured for $7,000 in the London Insurance Company.

The frame house No. 62 Bergen street, owned and occupied by Mr. John Kulkey, was set on fire by some fire-works and damaged to the extent of $400 on the building, and $250 on the furniture. Insured in the Phœnix for $3,000 on building, and $1,000 on furniture.

The fire-works on the stand of Christian Houser, in front of No. 218 North Second street, exploded yesterday afternoon with a tremendous report. Mrs. Houser had her hands badly burned, but no other damaged was occasioned.

MINOR AFFRAYS.

At 12:15 A. M., George White, of No. 132 Cannon street, quarreled at the corner of Second and Mangin streets and received a slight shot-wound in the chin, at the hands of an acquaintance whose name he refused to divulge.

During a promiscuous quarrel at No. 242 Monroe street, early yesterday morning, Patrick Gallagher received slight stab-wounds on the shoulder and back.

A fight took place at 2:40 A. M. at No. 50 Prince street, between James Kelly, of No. 224 Mulberry street, and John Feeney, of No. 239 Mulberry street, in the course of which Feeney stabbed Kelly in the throat, inflicting a severe wound. Kelly was sent to Bellevue Hospital and Feeney was arrested.

Robert Simmons, a soldier from the Governor's Island garrison, received two cuts on the head while fighting with unknown men at No. 8 Elizabeth street.

Nicholas Sproals was hit on the head with a plate thrown by his wife Ellen, at No. 55 Mulberry street, and received a slight scalp-wound. Sproals refused to have his wife arrested.

During a fight yesterday afternoon between Benj. Oliphant and William Woodruff, at their residence, No. 81 Charlton street, Woodruff received a slight stab-wound in the left side. Oliphant was arrested.

AN UNKNOWN MAN SHOT AND KILLED.

Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, an unknown man was found by Patrolman Manley, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, lying at the corner of Rector and New Church streets, suffering from a pistol-shot wound in the right breast. The sufferer was taken to the police station in Liberty street, and a Police surgeon was summoned to attend him. Before the arrival of the surgeon the man expired. The deceased was apparently a railroad laborer, and about twenty-six years of age. He was attired in brown pantaloons, blue overalls, white coat, white undershirt, blue striped overshirt, and low button shoes. Capt. Lowery, on being informed of the occurrence, made an investigation, and learned that the man had been shot by some unknown person, who fired a pistol from a window on the roof of one of the tenement-houses near where the man was found. The killing was doubtless accidental, and was due to the reckless use of firearms. Coroner Woltman will hold an inquest in the case.

YACHTING.

EXCITING CONTESTS AT OYSTER BAY AND HUNTINGTON.

THE REGATTA OF THE SEAWANHAKA YACHT CLUB—THE VISION WINS THE CORINTHIAN RACE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HUNTINGTON, Long Island, July 4.—The third annual regatta of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club was sailed to-day, and it may fairly be called one of the finest ever witnessed in American waters. There was a magnificent south-easterly wind, and some of the fastest yachts on the Sound were among the entries. At 8 A. M. the people of this place, most of whom have a life interest in marine matters, were astir to prepare for the day's sport, and the bay was studded with graceful little craft, sailing in every direction and testing their trim. The steam-boat D. R. Martin had arrived with her quota of spectators from Laurelton and other places along the shore and she made fast to the steam-boat dock at 9 o'clock. The judges, Messrs. F. G. Foster, W. Krebs, J. H. Elliot, M. R. Schuyler, and E. M. Townsend, boarded and began to arrange for the race. Mr. Townsend went around the bay in an open boat, and succeeded in getting the second and third to anchor inside the stake-boat. It was found that there were of these present, the Avinel, Feison, Mirth, Undine, and Uncle John, of the second class, and the Alcyone, Ettie, Jeta, Way, and Mary Emma, of the third class. At 10:42 A. M., the first signal—a prolonged steam-boat whistle—was made to get ready, and at 10:45 another "to go" was given, and up went the boats' jibs and away they sped with a free wind to the Middle Ground Buoy and stake-boat, which they passed in the following order: Mirth, Mary Emma, Undine, Uncle John, Feison, Alcyone, Avinel, Jeta, Ettie, May. Having turned this they hauled their wind and stood for the stake-boat off Hog Island Buoy, keeping it on the starboard hand, thence to and around a stake-boat off Lloyd's Neck Buoy, thence to and around a stake-boat off Red Buoy No. 2 on the Middle Ground, and back again over the same course to the home stake-boat on the Middle Ground. No sooner were the second and third class boats well away than the signal to the schooners and first-class sloops to get ready was made. Of these there were the Ariel, Idler, Peerless, Triton, Addie, Alert, Glance, and Vindex. The first four were schooners, the last four sloops. At 11:53 A. M. the signal "to go" was given by the D. R. Martin, and the vessels made a flying start and passed the stake-boat in this order:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Idler	11	58	50	Vindex	12	5	5
Addie	12	1	44	Peerless	12	6	8
Ariel	12	4	5	Glance	12	7	9
Triton	12	14	0	Alert	12	7	9

The breeze was just as much as the boats wanted, and, indeed, the Glance could scarcely carry her balloon jib, which came down by the run two or three times before she got to the first stake-boat, off Hog Island. It became evident that the schooner Triton was going to do well, as she overhauled the Addie very quickly and turned the stake-boat ahead of her. The Idler, of course, had kept the lead, and was booming away at a tremendous pace, with every sail set. The vessels went around the first stake-boat in this way:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Idler	12	15	5	Peerless	12	21	18
Triton	12	19	20	Ariel	12	21	30
Addie	12	19	50	Alert	12	24	8
Vindex	12	21	5	Glance	12	24	58

All the vessels having rounded the stake-boat the D. R. Martin followed them to Eaton's Neck, and the people on board had an opportunity of witnessing some splendid sailing. There was plenty of wind, and the Idler's crew were determined to make the most of it. The Triton's sailing master was daring, but prudent, and finding that his vessel was being buried too much by the press of sail she carried, he [clewed] up the foretopsail and took in his flying jib. Thus relieved, the gallant little schooner raised her head and gathered better way. She held her own well with the Idler. The Vindex also had to take in her jib topsail at 12:35 o'clock, and most of the smaller vessels shortened sail also. The interest of the spectators, however, centred on the large schooner leading the regatta, and the judges waiting at the Eaton's Neck stake-boat took their time as the vessels rounded it. It was as follows:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Idler	12	57	6	Vindex	1	8	39
Triton	1	4	56	Addie	1	9	20
Peerless	1	6	26	Ariel	1	14	4

The turning of this stake-boat, under so much sail in such a breeze of wind involved no little risks to spars, because each vessel had to be jibed, and the strain on the masts when the sails went over must have been tremendous. No accident occurred, however, and they each went around beautifully, the Idler's people settting their maintopmast stay-sail, and easing of her sheets let her go free. The run from this point to Shippan stake-boat was uninteresting and not noteworthy. The second and third-class boats came in meanwhile, and the Feison won in the second class; time, 3:7:55. The Mary Emma won in the third class; time, 3:16:40. The first-class schooners and cabin yachts in a marvelously short time beat across from Shippan to the home stake-boat, which they passed as follows:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Idler	2	44	32	Addie	5	9	41
Triton	2	55	47	Alert	3	27	47
Vindex	3	1	34	Ariel	3	33	6
Peerless	3	5	49				

By this it will be seen that the actual time taken by each boat to go over the course was as follows:

SCHOONERS.	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Idler	2	45	42	Peerless	2	59	41
Triton	2	51	37	Ariel	3	29	1
SLOOPS.							
Vindex	2	26	29	Alert	3	20	36
Addie	3	7	57	Glance, not taken.			

The corrected time for allowance had not been made, but it is said that the Idler, having to allow the Triton nearly ten minutes, and only getting in five or six ahead of her, the judges are of the opinion that the Triton wins the schooner prize. The Vindex won the sloop race without any doubt. The Triton made her race in four hours twenty-two minutes and fifty-five seconds. The Mary Emma in four hours thirty-one minutes and forty seconds.

THE CORINTHIAN RACE AT OYSTER BAY—THE VISION WINS THE PRIZE.

In the TIMES of yesterday we gave the entries for the Corinthian race, which was sailed at Oyster Bay on Friday afternoon. We now give further details.

Before 3 o'clock the wind began to freshen from W. N. W. with the first quarter of the ebb, and the boats being outside the point of the land, the Commodore's yacht, the Ariel, bore down upon the stake-boat off Centre Island, and let go her anchor. Commodore Swan then boarded the vessels standing on and off this place, and told them that, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, the regatta would go on. The wind was coming up hand over hand, so that at 3:16 P. M., when the first gun, the signal to make ready, was fired, it was evident that a splendid race was to be sailed. Ten minutes later the second gun was fired, and the flag at the Commodore's foretopmast-head was dipped—the signal for starting—and the boats running up their jib-topsails paid off before the wind, and passed gracefully over the line, between the buoy and the Ariel, in the following order:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Kaiser Wilhelm	3	27	13	Ida	3	32	42
Alert	3	27	19	Addie	3	32	50
Qui Vive	3	27	32	Vision	3	33	07
Helena	3	29	30	Vindex	3	33	19

This was a flying start, each boat's time being taken between the hour at which she passed the stake-boat and that at which she returned to it. The elapsed time of each, after the necessary allowance for difference in length was made, would show which boat had won. This correction would have been made had it been necessary; but some of the craft had not been measured before the race, and the result made it unnecessary to get their lengths afterward. The wind was strong from the westward, and the course of yachts to Lloyd's Neck being north-east, they had it a little abaft the beam and were able to carry every rag, jib topsails, balloon jibs, or whatever they liked. The run to Lloyd's Neck was quickly made and that almost before the wind due east to Eaton's Neck buoy also, the Kaiser Wilhelm keeping the lead and showing a clean pair of heels to everything else. The Vision, Addie, and Vindex had overhauled and passed many of the rest, and when they rounded the stake-boat off Eaton's Neck, where the other judges were stationed in the schooner Idler and hauled up in the wind to the northward, the Kaiser, Addie, Vision, and Vindex lead the fleet. This part of the race from Eaton's Neck to the stake-boat off Shippan Point, a distance of seven miles, northwest by west, was the most exciting. The Wilhelm's sailing-master handled the little vessel right skillfully, and with keen judgment stood to the north until he got well over to the Connecticut shore in slack water, when he went about and laid well up on the starboard tack for the stake-boat. The other three craft did not stay long enough on the port tack, but went around and stood out into the middle of the Sound on the starboard tack. This was bad judgment, and had they been contending with a larger boat than the Kaiser, they would have been beaten by her, they lost so much time, being headed by the wind off the land and checked by the ebb. At this time it was observed that the Ida had lost her topmast and drawn out of the race, and later the Alert gave up also. About 6 o'clock the Commodore's people at Shippan observed the Addie, Vision, and Vindex still on the starboard tack, standing to the southward. They kept on until abreast of the stake-boat, when the Vision went about and made a short tack north again. Here the Addie, which had had the lead so far, lost ground by not going round soon enough. The Vision, in everybody's judgment, was going to weather the stake-boat first, and all eyes were turned to her. What was the amazement of the observers when they saw the little Kaiser creep out to windward of the Vision from the Connecticut shore, on the starboard tack, and shoot clear ahead of her, while in stays, as the Vision had to come about on the starboard tack before she could get between the buoy and the stake-boat, as the regulations directed. This was an exciting part of the contest, and the boats passed Shippan Point in this order:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Kaiser Wilhelm	6	2	53	Vindex	6	13	25
Vision	6	3	15	Qui Vive	6	19	8
Addie	6	6	4				

The course from this point to Matinicock buoy was south-west, so that the wind was fair for the boats, and every stitch of canvas was put on them, and they bowled away merrily. Of course it was clear that the race was decided at Shippan, and that the Vision would sweep past everything, as she did. They passed Matinicock in this order:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Vision	7	1	30	Kaiser Wilhelm	7	9	20
Addie	7	7	30	Vindex	7	11	35

The homestretch was short, but the positions of the boats were materially altered. They reached the stake-boat in this way:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Vision	7	35	10	Vindex	7	46	28
Addie	7	45	22	Wilhelm	7	49	44

By this it will be seen that the elapsed time of the Vision was 4:02:03; that of the Addie, 4:12:32; that of the Vindex, 4:13:09, and the Wilhelm, 4:22:31. The other four boats were thus disposed of: The Ida, Helena, and Alert drew out of the race, and the Qui Vive's time was not taken. The following composed the crew of the Vision: J. Alexandre, H. Alexandre, F. Tains, L. Hoppock, C. Gimbernat, P. Gimbernat, C. W. Betts, J. Duer, H. Remsen, and J. Foster.

RIOT IN JONES' WOOD.

THE POLICE ATTACKED BY MEMBERS OF THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT—A DESPERATE STRUGGLE—FIVE OF THE RIOTERS ARRESTED.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment of the N. G. S. N. Y., an exclusively Irish organization, had their annual picnic in Jones' Wood yesterday. The regiment paraded in full force, and a large number of Irish people were congregated in the grounds. Dancing was begun early in the day, and as evening approached many of the men present became drunk and unruly. A large delegation of lodges of the Ancient Order of Hibernians—the men who fomented the Orange riots of 1870 and 1871—were present and participated in the proceedings. Shortly before 11 o'clock Officer McEverty, of the Nineteenth Precinct, attempted to arrest a drunken man who was insulting women on the dancing platform. He was at once attacked by a number of ruffians, who, despite his gallant resistance, knocked him down and beat him badly. Officer McEverty's uniform and even his shirt were torn into tatters, and his body was almost black from kicks and blows. Sergts. Roberts and Fanning, with some patrolmen, hearing the cries of McEverty for help, rushed to his rescue. They were at once attacked and severely beaten by the crowd, among whom were members of the Sixty-ninth Regiment. It is but justice to Col. Cavanagh and his staff officers to say that they did everything to quell the riot, Col. Cavanagh using the flat of his sword without stint. In the meantime Capt. Gunner and a section of men arrived from the station-house, and by a liberal use of the club succeeded in quelling the riot. The Police officers injured were Sergts. Roberts and Fanning, Officers McEverty, Coyne, Mahoney, Murphy, and Roberson. Their wounds are confined to black eyes and bruises. The Police arrested Patrick Roach, of No. 63 Greene avenue, Brooklyn; Thomas O'Hara, of Tenth avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth street; Terence Mooney, of Fifty-fourth street, near Second avenue; John Bracken, of No. 420 West Thirteenth street, and John Collins, of No. 307 First street. They were locked up in the Fifty-ninth Street Station. As usual, Havemeyer's Police Superintendent arrived on the ground when the battle was all over. The prisoners, who are members of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, will be arraigned at the Yorkville Police Court to-day.

MR. BARNUM'S BALLOON.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The subject of ballooning and its practical application to useful purposes has, as the public is aware, for some time past received my serious thought. I have discussed the matter with many scientific persons on this continent, and during my late visit to Europe I consulted with gentlemen who have made the subject a life-long study. When doctors disagree, who shall decide? I have found a diversity of opinion on every point involved; have had submitted to me almost every conceivable theory and all sorts of contrivances, some very ingenious and many more utterly impracticable. I'll try my own experiments, said I, and with this view have engaged Prof. Donaldson, a man of large experience, great perseverance, and undoubted courage, to make a series of experimental ascensions in a balloon manufactured expressly for the purpose. He will start from my "Hippodrome," in New-York, twice a week, commencing, if possible, on the 7th inst., provided with the most improved instruments, and will furnish detailed reports of altitude, temperature, current, and course of the wind, &c.—every feature and particular that will interest science and the public. I hope by these ascensions to determine fully the question of the "easterly current," and decide whether it be a fact or a myth. Its existence being established, the voyage to Europe in such a balloon as I propose to build will be as easily and safely accomplished as a journey there in one of our best ocean steamers. Anxiously but confidently awaiting the result of these investigations, I remain the public's obedient servant,

P. T. BARNUM.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 3, 1874.

Old men who have used the "PHALON HAIR INVIGORATOR" for forty years pronounce it the best hair preservative in existence. The "PHALON NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS" for the handkerchief.—*Advertisement.*

Civilization received a new impulse by the invention of the Elastic Truss, 683 Broadway, which retains rupture comfortably, night and day, till permanently cured.—*Advertisement.*

The Elastic Truss sold at POMEROY'S, 744 Broadway, for $4, is warranted the best made.—*Advertisement.*

Tan, sunburn, and freckles are removed by use of BURNETT'S KALLISTON.—*Advertisement*

Humphreys' Witch Hazel.—This standard Family Medicine is one-third stronger and purer, and gives the customer more for his money, than any other style of Extract, Hamamelis, or Witch Hazel ever sold; and is the only one made by Dr. Humphreys. So ask for Humphreys' Witch Hazel, and take no other. Sold by all dealers. Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., Nos. 562 and 817 Broadway, New-York.

For All Purposes of a Family Liniment, the HOUSEHOLD PANACEA will be found invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

The Wonderers Satisfied.

Thousands are wondering if what is said about SOZODONT is true. These wonderers have only to try it, to be taught by their teeth that it is the finest dentifrice extant.

Electricity as a Curative, Administered at No. 7 West 14th st.

Tourists Should Obtain Lundborg's California Water, the new toilet luxury.

MARRIED.

FERRIS—MORRIS.—On Thursday, July 2, 1874, by Rev. Isaac Clark, MURRAY W. FERRIS to ADA MORRIS, daughter of William H. Morris, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

MOORE—RODGERS.—On Thursday, July 2, by Rev. E. S. Osbon, CHAS. A. MOORE, of this City, to ELIZABETH W. RODGERS, of Lodi, N. J.

DIED.

BENTON.—On Thursday morning, July 2, 1874, CORNELIA L., wife of Marshall F. Benton and daughter of the late Harvey A. Weed, Esq.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 130 East 35th st., New-York City, on Sunday, the 5th day of July, at 1 o'clock P. M.

CLARK.—On July 4, at White Plains, N. Y., after a short illness, SERENO B. CLARK, son of the late Rev. Daniel A. Clark, in the 46th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

DAUCHY.—On Friday morning, July 3, 1874, WILLIAM H., only child of Henry C. and Kate P. Dauchy, aged 10 years and 9 months.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 259 South 3d st., Brooklyn, E. D., Monday, July 6, at 8 A. M. sharp. Remains will be taken to Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y., for interment, leaving New-York at 10:35 A. M.

JAMES.—On the 3d inst., WILLIAM J., son of William and Elizabeth James, aged 12 years.

His funeral will be attended from the residence of his parents, No. 18 Central av., Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, the 7th inst., at 3 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Interment at Fairmount Cemetery.

POND.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on the 3d inst., RACHEL THURSTON TURNER, wife of Charles F. Pond, in the 27th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Sunday, in Trinity Church, Elizabeth, on arrival of the 5-20 P. M. train, Desbrosses (or Cortlandt) Streets Ferries.

THOMPSON.—On Friday, July 3, ROBERT THOMPSON, aged 3 years and 3 months.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 137 Nassau st., Brooklyn, Sunday, July 5, at 2:30 P. M.

WINSLOW.—Suddenly, on Saturday, July 4, ADELAIDE A. MARIOTTE, wife of Miron Winslow.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her aunt, No. 106 East 60th st., on Monday, 6th inst., at 3 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY DAILY RECEIVED that the BETHESDA MINERAL SPRING WATER is the only specific in kidney and bladder diseases:

TORONTO, Dec. 29, 1873.

I acknowledge with much pleasure the great benefit I derived from the use of the Bethesda Mineral Water, in an attack of acute inflammation of the kidneys and bladder. The prompt relief from intense agony can only be appreciated by those who have been similarly afflicted. I have prescribed the Bethesda Water in several cases of kidney diseases, and always with benefit to the patient. I think it probable that the actual curative principle is something so attenuated that it has escaped the grasp of chemical analysis, but whether the cure be the result of "similia similibus" or "contraria contraries," I am well pleased to know that, through your agency, sufferers from disease of the urinary organs have a good remedy within their reach at a reasonable cost. D. L. OLIPHANT, M. D.

Reception rooms and depot, No. 200 Broadway, N. Y. A. HAWLEY HEATH, M. D.

DEPOT.

FURNITURE FOR THE COUNTRY.

WM. H. LEE. Established 1826.

Rustic and cottage suites in every variety; old Puritan and Mayflower rocking-chairs; camp, yacht, and folding-chairs; parlor, library, dining and chamber furniture; pure hair mattresses and spring-beds.

Nos. 199 and 201 Fulton st., near Church st., and No. 277 Canal st., one door east of Broadway, New-York.

ENLARGED.

The first number of

THE GOLDEN AGE,

in its new form of

SIXTEEN PAGES

NOW READY.

All should buy and read this brilliant and attractive weekly. Newsmen have it. Price 7 cents per copy; subscription price $3 per year. Publication office, *Times* Building, No. 41 Park row, New-York.

AT FLUSHING YOU CAN BEHOLD THE MOST charming and beautiful young city in the United States. It is but SIX MILES from Hunter's Point; only twenty minutes, in PALATIAL CARS; FARE TEN CENTS; 120 trains daily; seven depots to aid its growth. If you never have been there, accept our invitation, and visit it at once. Maps and free tickets at REAL ESTATE HEAD-QUARTERS, No. 355 3D AV., CORNER 26TH ST. B. W. HITCHCOCK.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW SCIENTIFIC BOOKS.

RECLAMATION AND PROTECTION OF AGRICULTURAL LAND. By DAVID STEVENSON. 8vo, cloth, $2 25.

THE GUN, RAM, AND TORPEDO, Prize Essay. By Commander G. H. N. NOEL, R. N. 12mo, cloth, $4 25.

THE EXPANSE OF HEAVEN. By R. A. PROCTOR. Second edition. Cloth, $2 50.

CONVERSATION ON MINES. By WILLIAM HOPTON. Fifth edition. 12mo, cloth, $1 50.

THE YEAR BOOK OF FACTS IN SCIENCE AND ART FOR 1874. By JOHN TIMBS. 12mo, cloth, $2 50.

TREDGOLD'S ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES OF CARPENTRY. Edited by E. W. TAON. 18mo, flexible cloth, $1 40.

D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher,
Nos. 23 Murray st. and 27 Warren st.

*** Copies sent free, by mail, on receipt of price.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT,

Corner Madison av. and 28th st.,

Rev. C. C. TIFFANY, Rector.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL at 9 A. M.

DIVINE SERVICES, MORNING at 10:30, EVENING at 7:45 o'clock.

A CORDIAL INVITATION IS EXTENDED TO ALL.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,

Mandison av. and 42d st.

10:30 A. M.—Communion service and sermon.

5 P. M.—Evening Prayer and sermon.

Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., D. D.,

Will preach at both services.

This Church will be open EVERY SUNDAY during the Summer.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av.—Usual morning service and communion at 10:30 o'clock. Evening prayer and short address at 4 o'clock. The Rector, Rev. R. Heber Newton, will preach.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 25th st., Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching July 5 at 10:30 A. M. and at 8 o'clock P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4TH av. and 20th st.—Sunday, July 5, Rev. Mr. Mellen will preach at 10:45 A. M. No evening services.

AT ROBINSON HALL, NO. 28 EAST 16TH ST., James M. Peebles, inspirational speaker, lectures for Society of Progressive Spiritualists at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, corner Downing st.—The Pastor, Rev. E. C. Sweetser, will preach this (Sunday) morning at 10:45 o'clock. Communion service and reception of members after sermon. No evening service. All are invited.

BETHANY CHAPEL, 86TH ST. AND BOUlevard.—Sunday-school 2 P. M. Edward Lange, Superintendent. Preaching by Rev. G. W. Sampson at 3:30 P. M. All are cordially invited.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.— There will be service in this Church each Sabbath in July at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Preaching by Prof. Wm. M. Barbour, D. D., of Bangor, Me.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, CORNER Madison av. and 45th st., Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth, Pastor.—Morning subject—"The Feast of Belshazzar." Evening subject—"Christ's Kingdom Eternal." The church will be closed after this Sunday for alterations; time of re-opening will be given.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, will preach on Sunday morning and evening. He expects to preach every Sunday for several weeks. Cordial welcome to strangers. Galleries entirely free.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOR, PROTestant Episcopal, East 25th st., near Madison av.—The regular Sunday services will be held continuously through the Summer months at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 evening.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR, 57TH ST., NEAR 8th av.—Prof. O. Cone, of St. Lawrence University, will preach Sunday morning at 10:45. No evening service.

DIVINE SERVICE IN THE FIRST PRESBYterian Church, 42d st., between 5th and 6th avs. through the month of July, Sabbath mornings at 10:30 o'clock. Preaching by Rev. Howard Kingsbury.

EGLISE PROTESTANTE FRANCAISE, CALvary Chapel, 4th av., between 21st and 22d sts.—Service is held every Sunday morning at 10:45 by Rev. E. Borel. Seats free.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH of New-York, Madison av. and 47th st., Rev. Wm. T. Sabine, Rector.

SUNDAY SCHOOL AT 9 A. M.

DIVINE SERVICES,

MORNING, AT 10:30; EVENING, AT 7:45 O'CLOCK.

A CORDIAL INVITATION EXTENDED TO ALL.

FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34TH st., between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. L. H. King, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting.

FORTY-SECOND STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. Dr. Sprole will preach at 10:30 o'clock, and Rev. James Kirkpatrick, from Ireland, will preach at 4 o'clock.

GRACE CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 10TH ST. —On Sunday, July 5, and thereafter until further notice, the hour for afternoon service in Grace Church will be 5 o'clock.

IS THIS THE TIME?—BISHOP SNOW, OF THE Second Advent Church of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Subject—"Proofs of the Speedy Glorious Appearing of Christ." Come and hear.

JANE STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church.—Rev. Mr. Eadie, of Pittsburg, Penn., is expected to preach on Sabbath, July 5, at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. All are cordially invited.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. Price, Rector, Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate, Rev. Prof. Roberts, Assistant. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers seated.

SUMMERFIELD CHURCH, CORNER WASHington and Greene avs., Brooklyn.—Rev. J. M. Buckley will preach to-morrow evening, on "The Elements of Danger and Permanence in our Country."

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,

2d av. and 10th st.

FRANCIS J. PARRY, of Philadelphia,

Will preach on Sunday.

Subject at 10:30 A. M.—"The Thief on the Cross."

Subject at 7:45 P. M.—"Christ Our Life."

All are cordially invited.

THE DISASTER AT SYRACUSE.—REV. George T. Dowling, Pastor of the Central Baptist Church, Syracuse, will preach upon the above subject this evening in the First Mission Baptist Church, Leight street. Rev. John Dowling, D. D., will preach in the morning. Baptism by the Pastor after the evening sermon. All seats free.

POLITICAL.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting will be held at Bleecker Building, MONDAY EVENING, July 6, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of acting upon the proposed amendments to the Constitution.

ROBERT R. CARPENTER, President.

GEORGE W. LUCKEY, Secretary

ARMY HEAD-QUARTERS.

CORRESPONDENCE LEADING TO THEIR TRANSFER.

LETTERS FROM GEN. GRANT, GEN. SHERMAN, AND SECRETARY BELKNAP.

The letters preliminary to the transfer of the head-quarters of the army from Washington to St. Louis, which have passed between Gen. Sherman and the Secretary of War, with Gen. Grant's indorsement of Gen. Sherman's views, are published in full by the Washington *Chronicle*. In August, 1870, Gen. Sherman opened the correspondence by the following letter to Mr. Belknap:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 17, 1870.

Gen. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War:

GENERAL: I most respectfully and urgently invite your attention, at leisure, to a matter of deep interest to future commanding generals of the army more than myself—of the imperative necessity of fixing and clearly defining the limits of the powers and duties of the General of the army, or whomsoever may succeed to the duties of Commander in Chief. The case is well stated by Gen. Grant in his letter of Jan. 29, 1866, to the Secretary of War, (Mr. Stanton,) hereto appended; and though I find no official answer recorded, I remember that Gen. Grant told me that the Secretary of War had promptly assured him, in conversation, that he fully approved of his views, as expressed in this letter. At that time the subject was much discussed, and soon after Congress enacted the bill reviving the grade of General, which bill was approved July 25, 1866, and provided that the General, when commissioned, "may be authorized, under the direction and during the pleasure of the President, to command the armies of the United States," and a few days after, viz., July 28, 1866, the law was enacted which defined the military peace establishment. The enacting clause reads: "That the military peace establishment of the United States shall hereafter consist of five regiments of artillery, ten regiments of cavalry, forty-five regiments of infantry, the Professors and corps of cadets of the United States Military Academy, and such other forces as shall be provided for by this act, to be known as the Army of the United States." The act then recites in great detail all the parts of the army, making no distinction between the line and staff, but clearly makes each and every part an element of the whole. Section 37 provides for a board to revise the army regulations and report, and declares that the regulations then in force, namely, those in 1863, should remain until Congress "shall act on said report;" and section 38 and last, enacts and provides "that all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby, repealed." Under the provisions of this law, my predecessor, Gen. Grant, did not hesitate to command and make orders to all parts of the army, the Military Academy, and staff; and it was under his advice that the new regulations were compiled in 1868, that drew the line more clearly between the high and responsible duties of the Secretary of War and the General commanding the army. He assured me many a time before I was called here to succeed him that he wanted me to perfect the distinction, and it was by his express orders that, on assuming the command of the army, I specifically placed the heads of the staff corps here in Washington in the exact relation to the army which they would bear to an army in the field. I am aware that subsequently, in his order of March 26, he modified his former orders of March 5, but only as to the heads of bureaus in Washington, who have, he told me, certain functions of office imposed on them by special laws of Congress, which laws, of course, override all orders and regulations; but I did not understand, either from him in person, or from Gen. Rawlins, at whose instance this order was made, that it was designed in any way to modify, alter, and change his purpose that the department and division commanders, as well as the General of the Army, should exercise the same command of the staff as they do of the line of the army. I need not remind the Secretary that orders and reports are made to and from the Military Academy which the General does not even see, though the Military Academy is specifically named as a part of that army which he is required to command. Leaves of absence are granted, the stations of officers are changed, and other orders are now made directly to the army, not through the General, but direct through other officers or the Adjutant General. So long as this is the case I surely do not command the army of the United States, and am not responsible for it. I am aware that the confusion resulting from the fact that the thirty-seventh section of the act of July 28, 1866, clothes the army regulations of 1863 with the sanction of law, but the next section repeals all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act. The regulations of 1863 are but a compilation of orders made prior to the war, when such men as Davis and Floyd took pleasure in stripping Gen. Scott of even the semblance of power, and purposely reduced to a mere cipher in the government of the army. Not one word can be found in those regulations speaking of the duties of the Lieutenant General commanding the army, or defining a single act of authority that rightfully devolved on him. Not a single mention is made of the rights and duties of a Commander in Chief of the Army. He is ignored, and purposely too, as a part of the programme resulting in the rebellion, that the army without a legitimate head should pass into the anarchy which these men were shaping for the whole country. I invite your attention to the army regulations of 1847, when our best soldiers lived, among whom was your own father; and see paragraphs 48 and 49, page 8, and they are so important that we quote them entire:

"48. The military establishment is placed under the orders of the Major General commanding in chief in all that regards its discipline and military control; its penal arrangements properly belong to the administrative department of the staff and to the Treasury Department, under the direction of the Secretary of War.

49. The General of the Army will watch over the economy of the service in all that relates to the expenditure of money, supply of arms, ordnance and ordnance stores, clothing, equipments, camp equipage, medical and hospital stores, barracks, quarters, transportation, Military Academy, pay, and subsistence—in short, everything which enters into the expenses of the military establishment, whether personal or national. He will also see that the estimates for the military service are based on proper data, and made for the objects contemplated by law, and necessary to the support and useful employment of the army. In carrying into effect these important duties, he will call to his counsel and assistance the staff, and those officers proper in his opinion to be employed in verifying and pursuing all the objects which may require attention. The rules and regulations established for the government of the army and the laws relating to the military establishment are the guides to the Commanding General in the performance of his duties."

Why was this, or why was all mention of any field duty for the head of the army left out of the army regulations? Simply because Jefferson Davis had a purpose, and absorbed to himself, as Secretary of War, as Gen. Grant well says, all the powers of Commander in Chief. Floyd succeeded him, and the last regulations of 1863 were but a mere compilation of their orders, hastily collected and published, to supply a vast army with a new edition. I contend that all parts of these regulations inconsistent with the law of July 28, 1866, are repealed. I surely do not ask for any power myself, but I hope and trust that now, while we have a military President and a military Secretary of War, that in the new regulations to be laid before Congress the next session the functions and duties of Commander in Chief will be so clearly marked out and defined that they may be understood by himself and by the army at large.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,
W. T. SHERMAN, General.

GEN. GRANT'S LETTER.

The following is the letter of Gen. Grant on the division of authority which is referred to in Gen. Sherman's letter:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1866.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

From the period of the difficulty between Major General, now Lieutenant General, Scott with Secretary Marcy during the Administration of President Polk, the command of the army virtually passed into the hands of the Secretary of War. From that day to the breaking out of the rebellion the General in Chief never kept his head-quarters in Washington, and could not, consequently, with propriety, resume his proper functions to administer the affairs of the army properly. Head-quarters and the Adjutant General's Office must be in the same place. During the war, while in the field, my functions as commander of all the armies were never impaired, but were facilitated in all essential matters, by the Administration and by the War Department. Now, however, that the war is over, and I have brought my head-quarters to this city, I find my present position embarassing, and, I think, out of place. I have been intending, or did intend, to make the beginning of the new year the time to bring this matter before you, with the view of asking to have the old condition of affairs restored, but from diffidence about mentioning the matter have postponed it until now. In a few words I will state what I conceive to be my duties and my place, and ask respectfully to be restored to them and it. The entire Adjutant General's Office should be under the entire control of the General in Chief of the Army. No orders should go to the army or the Adjutant General except through the General in Chief; such as require the action of the President would be laid before the Secretary of War, whose actions would be regarded as those of the President. In short, in my opinion, the General in Chief stands between the President and the army in all official matters, and the Secretary of War is between the army, through the General in Chief, and the President. I can very well conceive that a rule so long disregarded could not, or would not, be restored without the subject being presented, and I now do so, respectfully, for your consideration.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

Official:
GEORGE K. LEET, Assistant Adjutant General.

GEN. SHERMAN TO PRESIDENT GRANT.

Afterward Gen. Sherman, thinking it of great importance that a decision on the question should be reached, wrote President Grant a letter on the subject while en route for California on his trip West. The following is his letter:

OMAHA, Sept. 2, 1870.

Gen. U. S. Grant, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR GENERAL: I have received your most acceptable letter of Aug. 18, and assure you that I am perfectly willing to abide by any decision you may make. We had a most enthusiastic meeting at Des Moines, and Gen. Belknap gave us a fine, finished address. I have concluded to go over to San Francisco to attend the annual celebration of the Pioneers, to be held on the 9th inst. From there I will make a short tour, aiming to get back to St. Louis, via Denver, by the 1st of October, and so on to Washington without unnecessary delay. Conscious of the heavy burden already on you, I should refrain from adding one ounce to your already heavy load of care, but it seems to me that now is the time to fix clearly and plainly the field of duty for the Secretary of War and the commanding General of the army, so that we may escape the unpleasant controversy that gave so much scandal in Gen. Scott's time, and leave to our successors a clear field. No matter what the result, I promise to submit to whatever decision you may make. I also feel certain that Gen. Belknap thinks he is simply executing the law as it now stands, but I am convinced that he does not interpret the law reviving the grade of General, and that "fixing the peace establishment," of 1858, as I construe them. For instance, I am supposed to control the discipline of the Military Academy as a part of the army, whereas Gen. Belknap ordered a court of inquiry in the case of the colored cadet, made a detail, reviewed the proceedings, and made his order, without my knowing a word of it except through the newspapers; and more recently, when I went to Chicago to attend to some division business, I found the Inspector General, Hardie, under orders from the Secretary of War to go to Montana on some claim business. All I ask is, that such orders should go to the parties through me. If all the staff officers are subject to receive orders direct from the Secretary of War, it will surely clash with the orders which they may be in the act of executing from me, or from their immediate commander. I ask that Gen. Belknap draw up some clear, well-defined rules for my action, that he show them to me before publication, that I make on them my remarks, and then that you make a final decision. I promise faithfully to abide by it, or give up my commission. Please show this to Gen. Belknap, and I will be back early in October.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
W. T. SHERMAN, General.

No action having been taken on this subject, and the question still being a matter of unpleasant controversy, Gen. Sherman decided to act upon a desire he had long ago expressed to the President, and remove his family to St. Louis, where he has a home, and where, in his judgment, he could more satisfactorily arrange his private affairs. He accordingly was informed by the President that no objection would now be made to his removal, and he therefore addressed the Secretary of War the following official request:

GEN. SHERMAN TO SECRETARY BELKNAP.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8, 1874.

Gen. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War:

GENERAL: I now have the honor most respectfully to request that I may be permitted to remove my head-quarters to St. Louis, Mo., in the month of October next, in the same manner and to the same extent granted to my predecessor, Gen. Scott, shortly after the Mexican war. Strong reasons, official and personal, impel me to this step, and I make this request at this early date because six months' notice is required of me in certain necessary preliminaries in St. Louis.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
W. T. SHERMAN, General.

To which the Secretary of War replied as follows:

SECRETARY BELKNAP'S REPLY.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, May 11, 1874.

Gen. W. T. Sherman, United States Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 8th inst., asking permission to remove your head-quarters to St. Louis, Mo., in the month of October next, and to inform you that it has been submitted to the President of the United States. With the assent of the President, consent is given to your moving your head-quarters to St. Louis as you desire. A copy of the general order which it is proposed to issue upon the subject is herewith inclosed. You will perceive that it does not change the present order of business with this department. It is only deemed best here to add to its provisions the suggestion which was made and carried out in the case of Gen. Scott—that no material change shall be made in the stations of troops of commanders without previous approval by this department.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

GEN. SHERMAN OFFERS TO RETURN HIS HOUSE.

Gen. Sherman is now living in the residence purchased for Gen. Grant, and repurchased by some of his personal friends for him on President Grant's election. Having decided to leave Washington, and the house having been presented to him as a home, he at once wrote a letter to Secretary Fish who was one of the donors, tendering a return of the house through him to the friends who had presented it to him, giving very frankly his reasons for taking this course. Secretary Fish replied that they could not receive it; that it was presented to him for the benefit of himself and family, and that if he did not occupy it as a residence the proceeds of it belonged to his family. Gen. Sherman will therefore sell his present residence if an opportunity offers before he leaves the city; if not it will be rented.

THE NORTHERN BOUNDARY SURVEY.

ROUGH NOTES—THE EXPEDITION ORGANIZED—A START TO BE MADE—INDIAN FIGHT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEAR FORT BUFORD, Dakota Territory,
Thursday, June 18, 1874.

The expeditionary force for the survey of the northern boundary of the United States is now organized and is receiving supplies at Fort Buford. Hon. Archie Campbell is Commissioner on the part of the United States, and Col. Cameron of the Royal Engineers, represents Great Britain. Our party consists of five companies of the Sixth United States Infantry, two companies of the Seventh Cavalry, twenty-five United States Indian scouts, guides, &c., and about 100 assistants and employes of the Engineer Department. The military escort is commanded by Brevet Col. Marcus A. Reno, Major Seventh Cavalry, and the engineer and surveying operations are under Brevet Major W. J. Twining, Captain Corps of Engineers, assisted by Lieut. F. V. Green; Capt. J. F. Gregory, Corps of Engineers, is charged with the astronomical observations; Mr. James Bangs is Secretary of the Commission; Lieut. J. E. Porter, Adjutant; Lieuts. E. B. Atwood, and O. D. Ladley, Acting Assistant Quartermaster; Dr. Elliott Cones, United States Army, Naturalist.

Under the treaty the boundary line extends from the north-west corner of the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, intersecting the Forty-ninth parallel, and it is intended to work with all possible rapidity and as late in the season as practicable, so that the field operations may be terminated this season.

The escort and working parties are now in camp at "Dead Woman's Coolie," near Fort Buford, and will march on the 21st inst., and commence operations at the terminus of last year's work, a point about 150 miles north of Buford, where the forces will unite with the British authorities.

Unless Indian hostilities are experienced in passing through the country of the Blackfeet Indians, on Milk River, Montana, it is probable that the Summer's campaign will be without particular interest and wholly peaceful, but the Indian is mighty uncertain. His pale brethren can't compare with him in this respect, and of course measures have to be taken for the safety of the outfit. It is anticipated that game will be found in abundance, but all contingencies are provided for in having 150 head of beef cattle accompany the train.

This is certainly a country of extremes in respect to weather. Yesterday, 97° in the shade, and in Winter and late Spring between 30° and 40° below zero.

The splendid band of the Sixth have a concert—called band practice—every afternoon on the parade-ground of the post, and our temporary visit here has been made very pleasant.

While writing, two scouts have come in with the information that a few days since a war party of Sioux Indians appeared on the side of the Missouri River opposite Fort Berthold—this is the agency of the Arickeree, Gros-Ventre, and Amaden Indians—and, after exchanging a few shots, the Sioux seemingly retreated. A party of thirty of the Berthold Indians hastily mounted their ponies, and, swimming the river as only an Indian can, hotly pursued these Sioux, their hereditary foes, but, in their over-eagerness to get scalps, they rushed into an ambuscade of a large war party of Sioux and had a severe fight. The Berthold Indians lost five warriors killed and had two dangerously wounded. The names of the killed were: Turning Bear, or Koonoof tootafritat; Crow, or Ka-Kach; Bear-going-the-woods, or Koonoof-tee-ka-eeah; White Bird, or Nix-ta-ko; Bear, or Koonoof. The loss of the Sioux is not accurately known. These Sioux are probably the same Indians that Gen. Sheridan sent Gen. Custer to follow and drive back in the early part of this month.

A signal fire some forty miles up the Yellow-stone can now be seen from our camp, but its significance is not understood, other than that there are no friendly tribes in that direction.

CONNECTICUT CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The Committee of the Connecticut Legislature on Amendments to the Constitution of the State has completed its work, and it is understood, will make a favorable report on the proposed change of the State election to November instead of April, and of the sessions of the Legislature to January. There are two resolutions, one making provision for annual and the other for biennial elections, and both will be submitted with a recommendation that they be passed this year in order that at the next session of the General Assembly choice may be taken in the approving vote of two-thirds, if it is desired to adopt either. A favorable report will also be made on the amendment extending the term of Judges of the inferior courts of the State to not exceeding six years, the present terms being for one year. Another favorable report will be submitted on the proposition giving two-thirds of the General Assembly the power to restore forfeited rights, and also on the amendment forbidding counties, towns, or cities from granting aid to railroad corporations. Adverse reports will be made on the project to give the Governor and the Supreme Court the power to grant pardons and reprieves, and on the resolution requiring two-thirds of each House of the Legislature to override the Governor's veto.

THE UDDERZOOK CASE.

THE USE OF A PHOTOGRAPH IN A MURDER TRIAL DECLARED PROPER.

The Pennsylvania Supreme Court has given a final decision in the famous Udderzook trial, adverse to the prisoner, and now only by a successful appeal for clemency to the Governor can he escape execution. This is a strange case, it growing out of a combination by two persons to cheat insurance companies, and the murder of one of them by the other to reap the fruit of the fraud. Winfield Scott Goss, an inhabitant of Baltimore, had insured his life to the amount of $25,000. He was last seen at his shop on the York road, a short distance from Baltimore, on the evening of the 2d of February, 1872, in company with William E. Udderzook, his brother-in-law, the prisoner, and a young man living near. They left him to go to the house of the young man's father. In a short time the shop was discovered to be on fire. After it was burned down a body was drawn out of the fire, supposed to be that of Goss. Claims were made upon the insurance companies, the prisoner being active in prosecuting them. On the 30th of June, 1873, the prisoner and a stranger, a man identified as Alexander C. Wilson, appeared at Jennersville, in Chester County, Penn., and remained over night and the next day. In the evening (July 1) the prisoner and this stranger left Jennersville together in a buggy. Next day, on being met and asked what had become of his companion, the prisoner said he had left him at Parkersburg. On the 11th of July the body of a man, identified on the trial as W. S. Goss or A. C. Wilson, was found in Baer's woods, about ten miles from Jennersville, the head and trunk buried in a shallow hole in one place and the arms and legs in another. The stranger who was with the prisoner at Jennersville, identified as A. C. Wilson, was traced from place to place, living in retirement from June 22, 1872, up to within a day or two of the time when he appeared with the prisoner at Jennersville. During the interval the prisoner and Wilson were seen together several times under circumstances indicating great intimacy and privacy. Wilson has not been seen or heard of since the evening of July 1, 1873, when he left Jennersville in company with the prisoner. Judge Agnew said:

"The great question in the case was the identity of A. C. Wilson as W. S. Goss. This was established by a variety of circumstances and many witnesses, leaving no doubt that Goss and Wilson were the same person, and that the body found in Baer's Woods was that of Goss. All the bills of exceptions, except one, relate to this question of identity, the most material relating to the use of a photograph of Goss. This photograph, taken in Baltimore on the same plate with a gentleman named Langley, was thereby proved by him, and also the artist who took it. Many objections were made to the use of this photograph, the chief being to the offer of it to identify Wilson as Goss, the prisoner's counsel regarding this use of it as certainly incompetent. That a portrait or a miniature painting from life and proved to resemble the person may be used to identify him cannot be doubted, though, like all other evidences of identity, it is open to disproof or doubt, and must be determined by the jury. There seems to be no reason why a photograph, proved to be taken from life and to resemble the person photographed, should not fill the same measure of evidence. It is true that the photographs we see are not the original likeness, and their lines are not traced by the hands of the artist, nor can the artist be called to testify that he faithfully lined the portrait. They are but paper copies taken from the original plate, called the negative, made sensitive by chemicals and printed upon by the sunlight through the camera. It is a result of art guided by certain principles of science. In the case before us such a photograph of the man Goss was presented to a witness who had never seen him, so far as he knew, but who had seen a man known to him as Wilson. The purpose was to show that Goss and Wilson were one and the same person. It is evident that competency of the evidence in such a case depends on the reliability of the photograph as a work of art, and this, in the case before us in which no proof was made by experts of this reliability, must depend upon the judicial cognizance we may take of photographs as an established means of producing a correct likeness. The daguerrean process was first given to the world in 1839. It was soon followed by photography, of which we have had nearly a generation's experience. It has become a customary and a common mode of taking and preserving views, as well as the likenesses of persons, and has obtained universal assent to the correctness of its delineations. We know that its principles are derived from science; that the images on the plate, worked by the rays of light through the camera, were dependent on the same general laws which produce the images of outward forms upon the retina, through the lens of the eye. The process has become one in general use so common we cannot refuse to take judicial cognizance of it as a proper means of producing correct likenesses. But, happily, the proof of identity in this case is not dependent on the photograph alone. Letters from Wilson, identified as the handwriting of Goss; a peculiar ring belonging to Goss, worn upon the finger of Wilson; the recognition by Wilson of A. C. Goss as his brother; packages addressed to A. C. Goss, and envelopes bearing the marks of the firm with which W. S. Goss had been employed, coming and going to and from Baltimore, and many other circumstances following up the man Wilson, leaves no doubt of his identity as Goss, independently of the photograph. The objection to the proof of Goss' habits of intoxication is equally untenable. True, the habit is common to many, and, alone, would have little weight. But habits are a means of identification, though with strength in proportion to their peculiarity. The weight of the habit was a matter for the jury. It is unnecessary to follow the bill of exceptions in detail. They all relate to facts and circumstances bearing on the question of identity. If the bills of exception are many, they only denote that the circumstances were numerous, and in this multiplication consists the strength of the proof. They are many links in a chain so long that it encircled the prisoner in a double fold. The question put to G. P. Moore, A. H. Bariutz and A. R. Carter were unobjectionable. Whether they really could not identify the dark and swollen face of the corpse, it was not for the court to decide. The weight belonged to the jury. There was no error in permitting the jury, after their return into the court for further instructions, to take out with them, at their own request, the letter, check, due bill and applications for insurance—papers which had been proved, read in evidence, and commented on in the trial. The appearance, contents, and handwriting of the documents were, no doubt, important to be inspected to carry all these features in their minds. It is customary in murder cases to permit the jury to take out, for their examination, the clothing worn by the deceased, exhibiting its condition, the rent made in it, the instrument of death, and all things proved and given in evidence bearing on the commission of the offense. We discern no error in this record, and, therefore, affirm the sentence and judgment of the court below, and order this record to be remitted for execution."

A COLORADO PONY.

Yesterday, says a Southern Colorado paper, we saw a man, a woman, a good-sized boy, two babies, fixe or six blankets, a buffalo robe, and two strings of chili on a single pony. Every available inch from his ears to the root of his tail was "taken." The poor animal was very small; thin as a towel rack; of a sickly pale color, and one fore leg was about five inches shorter than the other—the knee joint of that leg was very large, and we supposed that the missing part of the leg was driven in there by the weight above, so that when it was relieved the leg would stretch out like a turtle's head. In fact, nearly all his legs were short, and the crookedest convention of legs that we ever saw. Taken altogether it was the most amusing horse and load we ever saw. Incredible as it may seem, the wiry little animal passed us on a trot. When he came down on that short leg, and the family "kerplumped" with it, it would have made the oldest man living laugh. Both the children were sleeping soundly, for the motion of the horse served all the purposes of a cradle.

POSSIBLY TRUE.

A woman was arrested in Troy a few nights ago, on the charge of drunkenness, and told a very singular story. She said that previous to the late war she resided with her husband and family on a large plantation near Pensacola, Fla., owning, besides 180 slaves, about $200,000 worth of property. She, with her husband, who had been brought up in Maine, refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy, and in consequence they were compelled to come North. All their property, excepting $30,000 in a New-York bank, was confiscated. With the $30,000 her husband commenced to speculate, and he lost a great portion of it. In 1867 he died, leaving her almost penniless, since which time she has traveled about from place to place. She says that she still has the interest of $10,000, which is deposited in the bank for the benefit of her children, six in number, when she dies. She says that she was intoxicated when arrested, but only drank a few glasses of ale, intending to take the evening boat for New-York. When arrested she was smoking a cigar in the street.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ BUFFALO CITY 7S, JERSEY CITY 7S, CLEVELand City 7s, Jersey City 6s, and other first-class investment bonds. For sale by DANIEL A. MORAN, No. 40 Wall st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!
BOKER'S BITTERS.
Beware of Counterfeits.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

FINANCIAL.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE

CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN

AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year 1903, and bear interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in this City in January and July.

COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.

REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.

Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES of SERVICE-PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the past year.

We UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.

Robinson, Chase & Co.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN
Southern Railway Co.
Second Mortgage
7 PER CENT. BONDS.

COUPONS, $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED, $1,000 and $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1903.
FOR SALE AT 92 1-2 AND INTEREST, BY
ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

FOR SALE,
10 TO 20 PER CENT.
CITY, COUNTY, AND RAILROAD BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,
AND OTHER CHOICE STOCKS AND BONDS.
ALL STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES, PAYING TEN TO TWENTY PER CENT.,
AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR,
Offered by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.
STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—Investment securities our specialty twenty-two years.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS,
PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

ANDREWS, MACKAY & CO
No. 14 Wall st., New-York.
ANDREWS & CO., Paris,
Commercial and Travelers' Credits.
Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH.

FIRST MORTGAGE PREMIUM BONDS
OF THE
INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Issued on a new plan, authorized by special act of the Legislature of the State of New-York.
BONDS OF $20 EACH.
Every Bond will be Redeemed with a Premium.
FIRST PREMIUM DRAWING, SEPT. 7, 1874.
CAPITAL PREMIUM, $100,000.
Address for circulars and full information,
MORGENTHAU, BRUNO & CO., Financial Agents,
(Post Office Drawer 29.) No. 23 Park row, New-York.
Hon. F. A. Alberger, Pres. | Wm. C. Moore, Treasurer.
Gen. A. S. Diven, Vice Pres. | Reuben J. Todd, Secretary.
AGENTS WANTED.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due on the 1st day of July, 1874, on the funded debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York, from the 1st to the 16th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this City.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 15th inst., and remain closed until the 16th proximo.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 12, 1874.
JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State,
A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State,
JOHN LITTLE, Attorney General,
Commissioners of Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD COMPANY.—The stockholders of the Central Vermont Railroad Company are hereby notified to meet at Town's Hotel, in Bellows Falls, Vt., on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of July, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following purpose, to wit:

First.—To act upon the proposition for the purchase of the Vermont and Canada Railroad.

Second.—To transact any other proper business.

By order of the President,
GEORGE NICHOLS, Clerk.
ST. ALBANS, Vt., June 26, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 9, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, corner of 8th av. and 23d st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of July next. The polls will be open at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open till 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

The transfer-books of both common and preferred stock will be closed after business hours on Saturday, the 13th inst., and remain closed until Wednesday, the 15th of July next.

By order of the Board.
A. R. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN, June 23, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until MONDAY, July 6, 1874, at 12 M., for the whole or any part of the following seven per cent. Brooklyn City Bonds, viz.:

$100,000 PERMANENT WATER LOAN, due 1904 and 1910.

$200,000 ASSESSMENT AND SEWERAGE FUND BONDS, due 1877.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposal for Bonds," and state the price offered in addition to accrued interest. The Controller reserves the right to reject all bids not considered to the interest of the city.

F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

NORTH BRITISH
AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Paid up and subscribed capital	$10,000,000
Gross fire reserve surplus	3,700,000
Life assets and annuities	13,300,000
Total	$27,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 54 WILLIAM, CORNER PINE ST.

HAAR & CO., BANKERS, NO. 45 WALL ST.—Stocks, Bonds, Gold, and Exchange bought and sold on commission for cash or on margin.

Interest allowed on deposits.

Bills of Exchange on all principal points of Europe in sums to suit.

American Gold bought and sold over our counter at Gold Room quotations.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

$50,000 TEN PER CENT. BONDS SEcured by first mortgage on 10,000 ACRES OF COAL, forty miles of running railroad, and by wealthy individual guaranty, for sale by SMITH & HANNAMAN, Indianapolis, Ind.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND FIRST Mortgage Bondholders are requested to meet again at Cooper Institute, 10th July, (FRIDAY,) at 4 P. M., on matters of importance.
L. H. MEYER, Chairman.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

CLINTON FIRE INS. CO.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of
Ten per Cent.
Has been declared payable on and after the 8th inst.
GEORGE T. PATTERSON, JR., Secretary.

NEW-YORK & YONKERS
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 100 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

JOHN W. SIMONSON, Secretary.

HOFFMAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 130 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. is this day declared, payable on demand. OLIVER A. DRAKE, Secretary.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
NET ASSETS, 1st July, 1874	400,018 11

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. is payable on demand. WM. JAFFRAY, President.
WM. VALENTINE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1874.

The President and Directors of the Bank of America, have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1874.

The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of July 7, 1874.

ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 65 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable at this office on and after July 15 next.

The transfer-books will be closed July 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 16th.

THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable 1st July, proximo. The transfer-books will be closed from 23d June till that date.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD CO., (Stonington Railroad,)
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1874.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last three months will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William street, on the 10th day of July next.

Transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 11th of July.

T. B. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 157 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand.

JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS this day been declared, free from tax, payable on and after the 1st of July next.

The transfer book will be closed until that date.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY,
No. 119 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO and a half per cent. will be paid on MONDAY, the 20th inst., at this office. The transfer-books will be closed from Monday the 6th inst., to Wednesday, the 22d inst.

SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, 1874.

C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK RAILROAD COMPANY. (REORGANIZED.)
SANDUSKY, Ohio, June 27, 1874.

THE COUPONS MATURING JULY 1, 1874, on the consolidated bonds of the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company, reorganized, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Union Trust Company, New-York. J. O. MOSS, Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1874.

The transfer-books will be closed until July 7, 1874.

C. N. BANTA, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—MECHANICS' BANK, ST. Louis, June 30, 1874.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. was declared, free of all tax, payable on demand. Eastern stockholders will receive their dividends at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York. GEO. T. HULSE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 11 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, June 10, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of five per cent.; also, an extra dividend of five per cent., payable on and after July 1, 1874.

Transfer-books closed from 20th inst., to July 1, 1874, inclusive.

D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1874.

SIXTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared the usual Quarterly Dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. for the three months ending the 30th inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th day of July next.

Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 6th, and reopened on the morning of the 16th day of July.

J. B. HOUSTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, 1874.

JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE, No. 104 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent. has this day been declared payable on and after Wednesday the 8th inst.

WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

FORTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND
HANOVER
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent. is payable on and after July 1.

I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874.

FORTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE per cent., payable on demand.

LINDLEY MURRAY, JR., Secretary.

RIDGEWOOD INSURANCE COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, July 1, 1874.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. is now payable at the office of this company, No. 184 Broadway. WM. A. SCOTT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand.

JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after July 1, 1874.

THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on demand, at No. 59 Liberty st., New-York.

HENRY POPE, Secretary.
BROOKLYN, July 1, 1874.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1874.

FORTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Three Dollars per share of the capital stock of this bank will be paid on and after July 1, ensuing.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL be paid on and after July 1.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN WITH $20,000 to $25,000 will find opportunity for investment in a permanent, pleasant, profitable, and perfectly safe manufacturing business by addressing G., *Times* Office. Reliable references given and required.

P. B. A.—THE UTILITY OF THE PORTABLE BURGlar Alarm is proved by its ready sales. Territorial rights offered. Energetic men wanted for agents. Portable Burglar Alarm Company, No. 889 Broadway.

$3,000.—A GENTLEMAN OF BUSINESS capacity with the above capital to take an interest in a safe and lucrative manufacturing business, exempt from the ordinary competition and hazards of trade. Full particulars on application at No. 239 Broadway, Room No. 19.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S

GRAND CENTRAL FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

IT WILL pay you well to go THERE EVERY DAY.

Orders from the watering-places and any part of the country FILLED PROMPTLY.

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV., New-York.

During July and August this establishment will close on SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M.

DRY GOODS.

FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY!

PRICES REDUCED IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

IMPORTANT TO PARTIES LEAVING FOR THE COUNTRY.

For the ACCOMMODATION of our CUSTOMERS while in the COUNTRY, we will receive and fill promptly any and all orders they may send us by mail, forwarding them to their ADDRESS FREE of all EXPRESS EXPENSES.

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.
GRAND ST. AND CHRYSTIE, NEW-YORK.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

On MONDAY, July 6, 1874,
Will continue their
Large Sale of
SUMMER GOODS.

Their stock will be regularly supplied with additions of Choice, Fresh Goods, at the same low prices hitherto announced.

The following special bargains will be opened:

50 Cases
Standard Prints,
at 8c. per yard, good value for 12½c.

500 Pieces Wide
Seersuckers,
at 12 1-2c. per yard, well worth 20c.

32-Inch Printed
Shirting Cambrics,
French Finish, at 15c. per yard, worth 25c.
And they have just received
2 Cases Plain and Jet Beaded
Yak and Real Guipure
Sacques, Sleeveless Jackets, &c.,
very choice and stylish. The latest Parisian Novelties.
Chantilly and Guipure Pointes, Point Gaze and Applique, Spanish and Guipure Lace Scarfs, &c.

One Case
Ladies' Silk Ties,
New Styles and Colors.

A Large Stock of
Ladies' Lawn Dresses,
Flounced, Tucked, &c., from $2 50 each upward.

A choice assortment of
Lawn Dresses and Polonaises,
Plain and Braided.

Ladies' Hats,
Stylishly Trimmed, from $2 50 each upward.

Dress-making
Under superior management, executed equal in style and finish to the very best Parisian makes.

Mourning Orders
Executed in from Twelve to Twenty-four Hours' Notice. *Prices very reasonable; promises faithfully kept.*

Orders will receive prompt and careful attention.
Samples Forwarded on Application.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

SAVINGS BANKS.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 341 EAST 4TH ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST
paid on all sums from $5 to $2,000, and five per cent. on balance over $2,000.

Deposits made on or before July 11 will draw interest from July 1.

ANDREW MILLS, PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM V. WEBSTER, SECRETARY.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
Of the City of New-York.
1874—JULY INTEREST.

The twenty-eighth semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, on all sums which have been on deposit for ONE or more months next previous to July 1, will be credited and paid on and after Tuesday, July 21.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of July.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Deposits made on or before Monday, July 20, will draw interest from the 1st of July.

Bank books in German, French, and English.

Bank, No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal st.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 1 AND 3 3D AV.,
Opposite Cooper Institute.

The TRUSTEES of this bank have ordered that INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors, on and after July 15, on all sums entitled thereto.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to the account, and will draw interest from July 1, and may be entered in the depositors' books at any time after the same is due.

Interest commences July 1 on deposits made now.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, Vice-Presidents.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

ORIENTAL SAVINGS BANK,
No. 430 GRAND ST., between Attorney and Ridge sts. Deposits made before July 21 will draw interest from July 1. Managed by the following Board of Trustees: Wm. P. Buckmaster, President; Robert Hoe and Geo. C. Scofield, Vice Presidents; E. R. Kennedy, Secretary; Manning Merrill, Auditor; Eugenee Smith, Attorney and Counsel, and Messrs. B. F. Britton, John F. Cook, John Gaynor, Geo. G. Hallock, M. T. Hewitt, Samuel L. Kennedy, Jas. Murphy, Wm. M. Pratt, M. D., Simon Rossman, W. W. Sharpe, Stephen D. Tucker, J. Walsh, J. H. Waydell, Jacob A. Westervelt.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.

JULY INTEREST FOR 1874.—The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 20th of July, 1874, at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and on all sums over $500 entitled thereto at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum. Interest not called for will be added as principal. Money deposited on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st.

B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRYCE, J. HARSEN RHODES, Secretaries.
CLINTON GILBERT, Treasurer.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D AV. AND 23D ST.

The usual Semi-annual Interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st day of July, will be paid on and after July 20.

Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
No. 374 6TH AV., CORNER 23D ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1874.

TENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—THE Trustees of this institution have declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday in July, 1874. Money deposited before July 15 will draw interest from July 1. Drafts on the Royal Bank of Ireland.

B. F. BEEKMAN, President.
WM. BAINBRIDGE JAUDON, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Interest dividend—Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the six months ending July 1, 1874, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after Monday, July 20.

JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.
JAMES E. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., corner 14th st.—Interest six per cent. Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Assets, $3,059,015 06. Surplus, $261,919 14.
RICHARD H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC,
NO. 6 BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES,
PARIS.
Manufacturers of
TABLE AND HOUSE LINEN,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
LADIES' OUTFITS,
GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS,
COSTUMES.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE.

Large variety of rich and plain furniture, decorations, &c., which are being offered at extremely low prices.

Corner of Spring and Crosby sts., New-York.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns, very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS
FOR
WROUGHT-IRON FURRING AND LATHING
FOR THE
UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE AT NEW-YORK CITY.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, June 29, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M. of the 6th day of July, 1874, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the whole of the wrought-iron furring and lathing required for the building.

Copies and specifications may be had and the plans seen on application at this office.

All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the Government free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.

Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent. until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond of two responsible persons in the sum of ten thousand dollars, ($10,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, or to subdivide the various items of work among the different bidders, at its option. Every bid must be made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of wrought-iron furring and lathing, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

Proposals will be enclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bid for Wrought-iron Furring and Lathing," and addressed to CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of July, 1874, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on said day, for the carpenter's work and materials of a new school-house for Primary School No. 9, on the north side of First street, between First and Second avs. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposal for Carpenter Work."

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

HENRY MERZ,
THEODORE H. MEAD,
ADAM WEBER,
OWEN MURPHY,
FRED. C. WAGNER,
Board of School Trustees Seventeenth Ward.
Dated, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A.—MANY GOOD, CAPABLE SERVANTS, at moderate wages, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, and others, who want German, Welsh, English, Scotch, Swedish, American, and good colored help, for City or country, at the PROTESTANT HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store; also, good situations ready.

COOK.—BY A NEW-ENGLAND WOMAN, HONEST, capable, and a first-class worker, to cook; will do washing, if required; knows her work thoroughly, and is perfectly willing to get an early breakfast or cook for a large family. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—OR GENERAL Housework.—By a neat, industrious girl; is a good cook and first-class washer and ironer; a respectful, economizing, and reliable servant; best references; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL FOR general house-work; well recommended; City or country; is very willing. Apply at No. 93 East Houston st., near Bowery.

WANTED.—BY A LADY WHO HAS HER OWN SEWing-machine, a position in the country for the Summer; can make all kinds of dresses; cutting and fitting, and fine white work. Address Mrs. Leonard, No. 128 East 27th st.

MALES

FARMER, GARDENER, &c.—BY A SCOTCHman of steady habits, on a gentleman's place; understands farming and gardening; good hand with cattle and horses; careful and sober; good references. Address Scotchman, Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED GERMAN MALE nurse, to take care of or travel with an invalid gentleman; can give the best City references. Address R. S., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—RESPECTABLE, CAPABLE YOUTH, fifteen to eighteen, to learn job printing. L. A. N. D., Station E.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of HEINEMANN, PAYSON & MORGAN is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

EMIL HEINEMANN,
FRANCIS PAYSON,
GEORGE HALE MORGAN.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1874.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of JOHN D. WOOD & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

JOHN D. WOOD,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874. ROBERT COLGATE, JR.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firms of JOHN D. WOOD & CO. and HEINEMANN, PAYSON & MORGAN having been dissolved, the undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the style of WOOD, PAYSON & COLGATE to continue the business of both firms.

JOHN D. WOOD,
FRANCIS PAYSON,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874. ROBERT COLGATE, JR.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing under the firm name of E. CUYLUS, DE RUYTER & CO. is this day dissolved by its own limitation, and enters into liquidation after this date. Either partner is authorized to sign in liquidation.

E. CUYLUS, DE RUYTER & CO
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 30, 1874.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS. Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, July 4, at 9 A. M.
BRITANNIC..........SATURDAY, July 11, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, July 18, at 9 A. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, July 25, at 2 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Wednesday, July 8
STATE OF GEORGIA..........Wednesday, July 22
STATE OF INDIANA..........Wednesday, July 29

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

THE STATE LINE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

After Saturday, June 13, the steamers of this line will be dispatched every alternate Wednesday until July 22, when regular weekly sailings (every Wednesday) will commence.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Calabria, Wednesday, July 8	*Russia, Wednesday, Aug. 5
*Scotia, Wed'day, July 15	China, Saturday, Aug. 8
Algeria, Saturday, July 18	Calabria, Wed'y, Aug. 12
*Cuba, Wednesday, July 22	*Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 19
Abyssinia, Wed'day, July 29	Algeria, Saturday, Aug. 22

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,
STEAMER EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Europa, Saturday..July 4	Utopia, Saturday...July 18
Assyria, Wed'day..July 8	Victoria, Saturday..July 25
California, Sat'day..July 11	India, Wednesday..July 29
Anglia, Wed'day..July 15	Ethiopia, Saturday..Aug. 1

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.

INTERMEDIATE, $25. STEERAGE, $15.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates. Send for circulars, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

WASHINGTON, LACHESNEZ..........Saturday...July 11
VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE..........Saturday...July 25
LAFAYETTE, HELIARD..........Saturday...Aug. 8

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75.......Third, $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

NOTE.—*Lengthened* steamers being at present unpopular, it is proper to state the fact that there is not now one such in the *French* line.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. ——..........July 14, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........July 21, 11 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE..........July 28, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..........Aug. 4, 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE..........Aug. 11, ——

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain....July 4, 9 A. M. Greece July 18, 9:30 A. M.
Canada..July 11, 2:30 P. M. The Queen July 25, 1 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND, Capt. SIMPSON.....Thursday, July 9, at 12 M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship GRAF BISMARCK, Capt. J. MEYER, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 1, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship AMERICA, Capt. F. HIMBECK, on SATURDAY, July 4, 12 M.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin..........$120
Second cabin..........72
Steerage..........30

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, July 4, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, July 11, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, July 18, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, July 25, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, Aug. 1, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

GLAMORGAN..........July 18
PEMBROKE..........Aug. 1

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin..........$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin..........$55 currency.
Steerage..........$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to
ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

GOLTHE, Capt. WILSON, July 14.
SCHILLER, Capt. THOMAS, July 28.

from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $72, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, $30, currency; steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ. New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana via Nassau)..........July 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)..........July 16
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)..........July 18
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct)..........July 23

For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.

San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

ACAPULCO, Commodore A. G. GRAY, Tuesday, July 7.
COLON, Capt. J. M. DOW, July 18, at 12 noon.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

COLIMA..........July 11
ALASKA..........July 25

and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter.

Steamers leave China and Japan for San Francisco and New-York as follows:

From Hong Kong..June 24 | From Yokohama...July 3
From Hong Kong..July 8 | From Yokohama...July 17
From Hong Kong..July 22 | From Yokohama...July 31

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DATTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship CITY OF PEKING, 5,000 tons burden, for San Francisco, as above, on or about July 15, 1874.

Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates. The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow and sail on or about Aug. 15.

For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent,
G. H. DATTON, Freight Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, July 4, 12 M.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Wednesday, July 8.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, July 8, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, July 11, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, WEDNESDAY, July 15, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 18, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

C. D. OWENS,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WEIR, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on THURSDAY, July 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CLARIBEL..........July 17
ATLAS..........Aug. 7

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ETNA..........July 9
ANDES..........July 31

First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. J. B. BAKER, July 7.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, July 14.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, July 21.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER DAILY (SUNDAYS INCLUDED) at 5 P. M.
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. GEO. B. HULL. Capt. B. H. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro', Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces.

For tickets and staterooms, apply at No. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the Pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent,
O. C. S. B. Company.

ALBANY AND TROY MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE.—Fare, 50c. deck, with berth, $1—JAMES B. SCHUYLER, Spring st. Pier, Monday's, Wednesday's, and Friday's at 6 P. M., landing at 23d st. on and after the 15th, returning from Albany at 8 P. M. Day excursion trip every Sunday at 7 A. M., 23d st. 7:15 A. M., making usual landings, returning from Albany same evening at 7. Fare for round trip, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN, landing at College Point, Great Neck, City Island, Sands Point and Glenwood.—Steamer SEAWANAKA will leave Pier No. 24, East River, (Peck slip,) every SUNDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.; 9th st., at 9:05, and 33d st., at 9:15; returning to the City about 6 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY—SUNDAY EVENING BOAT, Citizens' Line steamer, leaves Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy st., every SUNDAY, at 6 P. M., connecting with morning trains at Albany and Troy for all points North and West. Passage, $1 50.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, AND KINGSTON, Cozzen's, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton—the MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., Pier No. 39, daily at 3:30. Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzen's, Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highlands, (New-Paltz,) Esopus—the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL leaves Harrison st., Pier No. 34 N. R., every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—LOW FARE.—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENDID steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON AND NEWPORT.

Steamer STONINGTON every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer NARRAGANSETT every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—From Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M. DAY LINE TO BOSTON. Magnificent Steamer RHODE ISLAND daily (except Sundays) from Pier No. 30 North River, 12 noon; from Pier 23d street, East River, 1 P. M. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. Vibbard and Daniel Drew leave foot Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st. (north Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga. To Saratoga, $3 20. Round trip, $5 40. To Round Lake, $2 85. Round trip, $4 40.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 8:30 P. M. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7 A. M., 2, and 3:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10 P. M., and 12 night.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:10 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 39 at 3:35 P. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P.M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 28, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St Albans.

9:00 A. M., special Saratoga Express; through time 5 hours and 40 minutes.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., special Saratoga Express, reaches Saratoga 9:20 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD

Of Long Island. After June 1, 1874, trains leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, E. D., 8:30 A. M., Mail for Patchogue, Valley Stream, Rockaway, Hempstead, Babylon, and Fire Island, connecting at Patchogue with stage for Belleport and Fire Place; 10:30 A. M., Accommodation for Islip, Rockaway Beach, and Hempstead; 1:30 P. M., Accommodation for Babylon, Hempstead, and Rockaway Beach; 4 P. M., Express for Patchogue, Valley Stream, Rockaway, Hempstead, Babylon, and Fire Island, connecting at Patchogue with stage for Belleport and Fire Place; 5 P. M., Accommodation for Babylon, Hempstead, and Rockaway Beach; 6 P. M., Accommodation for Babylon, Hempstead, and Rockaway; 7 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, Hempstead, and Rockaway. SUNDAY TRAINS leave Bushwick 9 A. M., Milk, for Islip, Hempstead, and Rockaway; 10 A. M., for Rockaway; 1:30 P. M., Rockaway and Hempstead; 8 P. M., for Babylon. Boats leave Roosevelt st. twenty minutes, and Grand st. fifteen minutes, before starting of trains.

R. WHITE, Master of Transportation.

THE FLUSHING, NORTH SIDE, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD

Of Long Island. Short route to Babylon and Fire Island. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 6:30, 8:20, 9:35 A. M., and 2, 4, 4:35, 5, 6 P. M. The 9:35 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. are fast Express Trains. For daily trains to Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, and all other stations, see Time Tables. Ferry-boats leave New-York, foot of James slip, East River, thirty minutes, and foot of Thirty-fourth st., East River, fifteen minutes previous to the departure of trains from Hunter's Point. Tickets sold and baggage checked at James slip and Thirty-fourth street offices. Sunday trains leave Hunter's Point for Babylon, Hempstead, and all way stations at 9:15 A. M. and 7 P. M. For Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, and all intermediate stations, at 8:10 A. M. and 12:30, 2:30, 6, 8 P. M. For Great Neck and all intermediate stations at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. The 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 4:00, 4:35 P. M. trains from Hunter's Point connect with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA, VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Commencing MONDAY, June 15, 1874.

Leave New-York, (from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st.)

7 A. M. for Long Branch, Seabright, and Highlands.

9:40 A. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, Tuckerton, and Bridgeton.

2:45 P. M., foot of 24th st., N. R., } for Long Branch,
3:30 P. M., Pier No. 8, N. R., } &c.

4:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Waretown, &c.

5:30 P. M. for Long Branch and intermediate stations.

On SUNDAYS, leave 24th st. pier at 9 A. M. and Pier No. 8 at 9:40 A. M. for Long Branch. Returning arrive at Pier No. 8 at 6:50 P. M., 24th st. pier at 7:10 P. M.

Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25.

W. S. SNEDON, General Manager.

On July 3, 4, and 7, the 5:30 P. M. trip from New-York for Long Branch will be postponed until 6:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M, (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

CAPE MAY AND NEW-YORK.

THROUGH CAR.

On and after SATURDAY, July 4, a through car will be run between New-York and Cape May, as follows: Leave New-York, 12:25 P. M.; arrive at Cape May, 6:40 P. M. Leave Cape May, 7:30 A. M.; arrive in New-York, 2:10 P. M.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at Newport, R. I., at 4:15 and 8:10 P. M.
THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

ICE-CREAM.

BURK'S

PHILADELPHIA

ICE-CREAM

DEPOT,

NO. 1,144 BROADWAY.

PURE CREAM AND FRUIT FLAVORINGS.

Excursions and festivals supplied at reduced rates.

J. E. BURK, NO. 1,144 BROADWAY.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PAVILION HOTEL, ISLIP, LONG ISLAND,

IS NOW OPEN FOR RECEPTION OF GUESTS, situated on the Great South Bay, opposite Fire Island, on line of the South Side Railroad; within one hour and thirty minutes of New-York; good yachting, fishing, gunning; also, pleasant drives and well-shaded walks; rooms large and airy; good table at moderate prices. For terms, &c., address
WAINWRIGHT & MURRAY, Proprietors.

N. B.—Good livery attached to hotel.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

Catskill, N. Y.

Will open on the 13th of June. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address
JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

A FAMILY RESORT.

Beautiful scenery, natural groves and lawns, perfect drainage; new billiard-room, new table, and bowling-alley; guests received for May and June at $10 per week; families and children at reduced rates; rooms reserved for the season at corresponding low rates, if applied for early. Send stamp for *Tourists' Guide*, to Round Hill Hotel, Northampton, Mass.

PAVILION HOTEL,

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND,

Is now open. Parties wishing fine, large, airy rooms should apply immediately. Fresh and salt water baths in the house. Boats leave every half hour from foot of Whitehall and Dey sts. Terms moderate.
BARR & CUTLER, Proprietors.

THE NEW UNITED STATES HOTEL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

This thoroughly built and richly furnished house with all the modern improvements and accommodations for over twelve hundred guests, will be opened on the 20th of June. Orders for rooms will receive prompt attention.
AINSWORTH, TOMPKINS, PERRY & CO.

SHELTER ISLAND

GROVE ASSOCIATION HOTEL.

Capt. B. COLE, D. P. HORTEN. Long Island Railroad trains leave James slip daily at 7:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M., and Thirty-fourth Street Ferry fifteen minutes later. Also steamer W. W. Coit, Wall Street Ferry, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 5 P. M.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT POINT, Long Island.—Now open; situated on the extreme end of Long Island, fronting on the Sound and Gardiner's Bay; only a minute's walk to the water; splendid sea-bathing, driving and sailing; fishing unexcelled; reached by Long Island Railroad from James slip and per steamer W. W. Coit, from foot Wall st. Send for circular.
M. B. PARSONS.

OVERLOOK MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—OPEN June 1. Reached by Mary Powell, J. W. Baldwin, and T. Cornell, and the Albany day boats; also by Hudson River Railroad to Rhinebeck, New-York, Kingston and Syracuse Railroad. Passengers ticketed and baggage checked by Erie and Walkill Valley Railway to the hotel.
JOHN E. LASHER, Woodstock, N. Y.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—No water cure, "Paradise of America," Jenny Lind. Cool mountain air, perfect drainage, beautiful shade, billiards, bowling, driving, music, a lively season, and all attractions for families and transient guests at low rates. Carriages to Mill River and elsewhere. Secure rooms by letter or telegraph in advance. Send stamp for "Tourists' Guide."

SEA-VIEW HOUSE,

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, MASS.

This elegant hotel at the finest sea-side resort in the country, will be opened July 1. A descriptive circular of the place, with terms for board, routes for reaching it, &c., will be sent on application to H. M. BROWNELL, Parker House, New-Bedford, Mass., or Sea-view House, Oak Bluffs, Martha's Vineyard, Mass.

JEWETT HEIGHTS HOUSE—SITUATED ON the Catskill Mountains.—A private resort for season boarders; a healthy location; cool mountain air; fine shade-trees; daily mail; croquet ground; churches in close proximity; carriage riding at reasonable rates; terms from $7 to $10 per week. For particulars address GEORGE H. CHASE, Jewett, N. Y., or, reference, E. S. MILLS, No. 364 Broadway, New-York.

GRAND VIEW HOUSE, MORRISTOWN, N. J., delightfully situated on Watnog Mountain, twenty minutes' drive from depot; location unsurpassed for purity of atmosphere, picturesque drives, and all the attractions of country living; excellent stabling, new cottage, with board at table d'hôte or private table; also, one suite of rooms can be had. Particulars at No. 45 5th av.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

is now open.
EDWARD COZZENS, Proprietor.

IT IS REPORTED THAT THE BUTTERFIELD House, Utica, N. Y., always a first-class house, has of late won fresh popularity under the management of C. A. LINSLEY & CO., and that tourists in transitu find there the elegances, style, and comforts of the best metropolitan hotels.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., is now open for the season of 1874. Its location is central, its rooms large and pleasant, and table unsurpassed. No bar, no liquors.
Board $17 50 to $21 per week.
ADAMS & MANN, Proprietors.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J.—All persons afflicted with disease of the kidneys or gravel, try the chalybeate water of Schooley's Mountain: two hours from New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad, via Hacketstown. J. WARREN COLEMAN.

CHATEAUGAY LAKES.—A DELIGHTFUL RESORT for Summer boarders; air pure and bracing, water excellent, fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

HOTEL FENIMORE, COOPERSTOWN, OTSEGO County, N. Y., will open June 15. Parties desiring circulars, or wishing to engage rooms, will address
D. P. PETERS, Hotel Fenimore.

GRAND HOTEL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Board, $21 per week; $3 50 per day.
JOHN B. COZZENS, Proprietor.

GLEN HOUSE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

This favorite Summer resort open from June 16 to Oct. 1, 1874.
W. & C. R. MILLIKEN, Proprietors.

LAKE MOHONK MOUNTAIN HOUSE AGAIN doubled in size, opens June 25; scenery unsurpassed. Address ALBERT K. SMILEY, New Paltz, N. Y.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

WHERE SHALL WE SPEND THE SUMMER?—For pamphlet descriptive of the attractive Summer resorts and boarding places on the Erie Railway within 100 miles of New-York, apply at Erie Offices, Nos. 241, 529, and 957 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.

LONG BRANCH.—BOARD IN A PRIVATE COTtage, centrally located, about three minutes' walk from the beach, and surrounded by shade trees and handsome lawn. Persons requiring superior accommodations address C. C. B., Long Branch, N. J., or inquire of Mr. E. C. CLARKE, real estate agent, Long Branch.

A FAMILY CAN BE ACCOMMODATED AT A FARMhouse, one mile from sea-shore, one and a half miles from depot; plenty shade, ice, spring-water, boating, swimming; good board, $7 for adults, half-price for children. Address NATHAN RAYNOR, Westhampton, Long Island.

LODER MANSION.

One elegant suite and two single rooms to let, with board, for the season. For particulars address P. B. ROBINSON, Loder Mansion, Rye, Westchester County.

PRIVATE BOARD AT FISHKILL ON HUDSON.—Location, rooms, and table first class; near station. Apply to S. S. MANGAM, No. 39 Nassau st., Room No. 11½, or Box No. 166 Fishkill Landing.

WAGNER MANSION, AT BUDD'S LAKE, Schooley Mountain, N. J.—Four good rooms unengaged; (see article in *Tribune*, Saturday, June 27;) $10 and upward. Dr. BROWN, No. 125 West 42d st.

A CLERGYMAN, DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED IN a pleasant village, offers home care and comfort to a few boy boarders; parents going abroad will find this a desirable place. M. C. MERRITT, No. 1,243 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

1874. LONG BRANCH RACES. 1874.

JULY 4, 7, 9, 11, 14, 15, 16, and 18.

The stanch and commodious steamers of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad Line will run as follows: Leave New-York, foot of Rector st., Pier No. 8 North River, at 7:00 and 9:40 A. M.

Returning from the Park immediately after the close of the races each day.

On the 9:40 trip, an extra boat will be in readiness to relieve the regular boat in case of an excessive crowd.

On July 4 and 7, extra boats will be run, leaving the Pier foot of 24th st., North River, at 10:30 A. M., and Pier No. 8 North River at 10:45 A. M., in addition to the boats leaving Pier No. 8 at the regular hours of 7:00 and 9:40 A. M.

Fare for the round trip, including entrance to the Park, $2 50.
CHAS. P. McFADDIN,
General Ticket Agent.

W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

On July 3, 4, and 7, the 5:30 P. M. trip from New-York for Long Branch will be postponed until 6:30 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSION TO SEA CLIFF AND Glen Cove, Landing at Whitestone Each Way.—Sea Cliff House open, with excellent accommodations for 400 guests; superior bathing, boating, and fishing. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave foot Grand st., East River, New-York, daily, Sundays excepted, at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., 33d st. ten minutes later, afternoon trips up and morning trips down, landing at Mott's dock and Glenwood; returning, leave Sea Cliff at 6:45 A. M. and 3 P. M. Time between New-York and Sea Cliff, one and three-quarter hours. Large discount to Sabbath-school and church parties. Apply to S. P. KITTLE, No. 210 Canal st., New-York, or J. E. CORNELL, No. 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

AHOY! FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH.—Every SUNDAY the steamer AMERICUS leaves Peck slip, East River, 8:10 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; West 11th st., North River, 8:40 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Barclay st., North River, 8:50 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; Martin's Dock, near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:15 A. M. and 1:40 P. M. Fare 50 cents. Excursion tickets, 80 cents.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—SUNNYSIDE GROVE, AT Irvington, twenty-five miles up the Hudson, exclusively for Sunday-schools and temperance associations; Elm Park, College Point, and other groves. Steam-boats Wm. Cook, capacity 2,000; J. S. Underhill for smaller parties; barges T. C. Durant, and other. Apply to Capt. CHAS. ADAMS, No. 8 Battery place.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY Side Steamers from Spring st.—Sundays at 9, 10, and 11 A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 5:30, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d st. and 34th st. ten and fifteen minutes later. Daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5:15, and 7:15 P. M. 30c. round trip.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMboat WILLIAM COOK, (accommodations for 2,500 passengers,) can be chartered. A. B. VALENTINE, No. 41 Jay st., New-York.

TO CHARTER—SALOON STEAMERS WM. COOK WYOMING, and GEO. T. OLYPHANT; barges REPUBLIC, CHICAGO, BALDWIN, SARAH SMITH, and CALEDONIA. Eagleswood, Excelsior, Oriental, Raritan Beach, and Cold Spring Groves to let. No. 384 West st., opposite Christopher Street Ferry. Open evenings.
H. B. CROSSETT.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

THE EXECUTORS OF EDWIN HOYT offer for sale the stock of horses formerly owned by him, and to be seen at his former residence at Astoria, Long Island. This stock includes horses by Hambletonian, Edward Everett, Iron Duke, Messenger, George Wilkes, and Ethan Allen, all raised on the place, and some of them showing great speed.
C. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, } Executors.
WM. ALLEN BUTLER, No. 111 Broadway, }

FOR SALE—A SORREL MARE, SEVEN YEARS old, about sixteen hands high, Patchen stock, well broke to single and double harness, perfectly kind and gentle; a superior family horse. Apply at private stable, 17th st., between 3d av. and Irving place.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

STURTEVANT HOUSE,

BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY.

Newly furnished, and provided with elevators and all modern improvements. Six brown-stone houses on 29th st. have lately been added to the hotel.

NEAR PLACES OF AMUSEMENT AND DEPOTS.
TERMS, $4 PER DAY.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

EAST 61ST ST., NEAR CENTRAL PARK, A strictly private family will take a small family or two gentlemen to board, giving them entire second floor, consisting of two elegant rooms, with exclusive use of bath, &c., connected therewith, for a reasonable price; first-class references exchanged. Address Box No. 2,793 Post Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A NICELY furnished back parlor to let without board, conveniently located in the Ninth Ward; a desirable room for a quiet single gentleman. Address D. P., Box No. 118 *Times* Office, giving address, and where an interview may be had.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST.—WITH BOARD, A few doors west of 5th av., handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a family or party of gentlemen. Transient parties taken at Summer prices.

PARLOR FLOOR (THREE LARGE ROOMS) handsomely furnished; bath, closets, &c.; private table, or for gentlemen without board; also, single rooms. No. 36 East 20th st.

NO. 13 EAST 28TH ST.—IN A PRIVATE FAMily, newly and handsomely furnished rooms, singly or en suite, to permanent or transient parties.
W. C. PALMER.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN Madison and 5th Avs.—Good accommodations, with first-class board, for good class people only, $2 and $2 50 per day; table d'hôte.
H. LEFLER.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—VALUABLE DOCK property on the North River, with water rights; a whole block west of 11th av., 58th and 59th sts.; about seventy-eight lots adjoining the Central Railroad Depot and grain elevator; improvements; prefer to lease for a term of years.
WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS, CHEAP—NO. 18 East 57th st., No. 1 East 53d st., No. 18 West 53d st., No. 17 East 48th st.; 5th av., Nos. 584, 614, 675, and 781.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FLUSHING LOTS.

UNPARALLELED OPPORTUNITIES FOR OWNING A HOME

AND INVESTING IN CHOICE LOTS

UPON REMARKABLY EASY TERMS.

No place of its size in the United States presents the attractions and inducements offered at Flushing. It is the nearest suburban city to New-York—only six miles from Hunter's Point; fare ten cents in palatial cars; 120 trains; seven depots; fifty minutes from New-York City Hall by James Slip Ferry, and thirty minutes by Thirty-fourth Street Ferry; commutation for cars and ferry but $68 per year; ten churches; splendid school-houses; gas-lighted and sewered; sidewalks flagged and shaded by trees of fine growth; most elegant shrubbery surrounding nearly every residence; fine boating, fishing, and driving; it has no equal.

Practically nearer than either Yorkville or Harlem, with quick transit already, with a large population, many engaged in business in this City; possessing intelligence, wealth, and enterprise, this young city is bound to become great and prosperous. Lots can now be had for residences from $600 to $800, and the best for business purposes, from $1,000 to $5,000.

Monthly installments received from purchasers, or twenty per cent. down; forty per cent. in five years, and forty per cent. in ten years. Warranty deeds, maps, and free tickets on application at
B. W. HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters,
No. 355 3d av., corner 26th st.,
or opposite Main Street Depot, in Flushing.

FOR SALE—IN FAIRVIEW, N. J., TWO FINE well-located frame houses over two lots each; barn on one; twenty-five minutes from Chambers Street and Twenty-third Street Ferries, five from depot; fine opportunity to purchase convenient and desirable homes greatly less than cost three years ago to build; price about $3,000. Owner, No. 238 West 44th st., before 11 and evenings.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY, July 8, 1874,
at 1 o'clock, on the premises,

We will offer at auction the following-described property:

Cottage on Chelsea av., nearly opposite the Mansion House, Long Branch, containing thirteen rooms, bathroom, butler's pantry; gas; completely furnished; ice-house filled; lot, 100x150; house in good order.

ALSO,

cottage on Chelsea av, containing seven rooms; bathroom; gas; stable for four horses; furnished complete; lot, 50x150; ice-house filled.

ALSO,

cottage on Chelsea av., adjoining above, containing eight rooms; lot, 50x150.

ALSO,

vacant lot on Chelsea av., opposite Mansion House, 75 x150.

The cottages are handsomely furnished, and the furniture will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms stated at sale. Sale peremptory.
E. C. CLARKE & CO.
Auctioneers and Real Estate Agents,
Long Branch.

TO CARPET MANUFACTURERS.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF CARPET MILL, MACHINERY, AND MATERIALS.

The undersigned, assignee of the NEW-BRUNSWICK CARPET COMPANY, bankrupts, will sell at auction at the mill formerly occupied by said company, at New-Brunswick, N. J., on TUESDAY, the 21st day of July, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., the entire real and personal property belonging to said estate, used in or appertaining to the manufacture of carpets and druggets. The property consists of a lot of land on the corner of Somerset and Water sts., about 155 feet by about 235 feet, with substantial brick mill and other buildings, fitted and furnished in the most complete manner for the manufacture of tapestry Brussels carpets, and now producing from 1,000 to 1,200 yards per day.

Also, a lot on the easterly side of Water st. about 130 feet front, running through to the Raritan River, on which is a substantial three-story brick building with steam-engine and machinery, for the manufacture of druggets. The whole of the real estate, machinery, implements and materials, will be offered in one parcel, subject to a mortgage of $21,000, and to a lease expiring Aug. 1, next, under which the mill is now in operation; enabling the purchaser to continue the manufacture from that date without interruption.

A schedule of the machinery and materials can be seen at the office of the undersigned, No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

DELAWARE WATER GAP.—FURNISHED house to let for Summer months, at Stroudsburg Penn., three and a half miles from Water Gap. Address immediately as above.
T. DUNKIN PARET.

TO LET—AT PIERMONT, ON HUDSON, WITH mountain privileges, a new Swiss cottage, with or without furniture; splendid boating, &c.
JOHN C. HARING, Piermont.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—FIRST CLASS, 20-FOOT, between 34th and 56th sts. and Lexington and 7th avs.; not over $35,000. Address by letter, with particulars and permit, WALTON M. MARTIN, Real Estate, No. 5½ Pine st.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, including Waters, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on Installments, or for rent, in City or Country, during this month, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted for the sale of Waters' Celebrated Pianos and Organs. A SPECIALTY: Pianos and Organs to let until the rent money pays the price of the Instrument. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms No. 701 Broadway.

THE OLD PIANO HOUSE OF LIGHTE & ERNST offer special inducements now for cash, and on easy monthly payments, at their warerooms, No. 12 East 14th st.; also, pianos to let.

A BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD AGRAFFE full seven-octave piano-forte and stool; sacrifice for cash; on installments or to rent. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker st., near Bowery.

AMUSEMENTS.

FASHIONABLE SUMMER RESORT IN THE METROPLIS.

DERBY DERBY WEEK. DERBY WEEK. WEEK
DERBY DERBY WEEK. DERBY WEEK. WEEK

P. T. BARNUM'S
GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME.

GALA WEEK!

Grand culmination of all the numerous interesting features for the present week. All the principal riders and race horses to appear. American runners vs. English thoroughbreds.

Novel and exciting Pony Flat races, with Lilliputian Jockeys. Thrilling Hurdle races by the leading ladies of the Hippodrome. Roman Chariot and Standing races with Arabian horses.

Reappearance of Miss MATTIE LEWIS, the daring young charioteer, and the beautiful Miss ALICE COSTINEYARA, the dashing hurdle rider, who will appear in their respective races afternoon and evening.

The great novel and instructive entertainment as seen in the numerous trained animals—the Elephant races, Camel races, Pony races, and Monkey races given in full at each exhibition.

MLLE. VICTORIA, ÆRIAL QUEEN, received afternoon and evening with unbounded applause, concluding her marvelous mid-air performances with the daring ride upon the VELOCIPEDE.

GRAND MENAGERIE of 500 rare Wild Beasts open daily at 1:30 and 7 P. M. GRAND CONGRESS OF NATIONS, introducing 1,500 men, women, and children, moves promptly at 2:30 and 8 o'clock. Box office open three days in advance.

LETTER CARRIERS' WALK.

The series of walking matches by the Letter Carriers of New-York and adjacent cities will commence MONDAY EVENING, July 6. MONDAY, July 13, the winners of the first prizes in the six consecutive walks will compete for the Championship and a Diamond Medal.

DERBY DERBY WEEK. DERBY WEEK WEEK
DERBY DERBY WEEK. DERBY WEEK WEEK

BALLOON ANNOUNCEMENT.

The first of the series of twelve grand experimental ascensions by PROF. WILLIAM H. DONALDSON, will be made from the interior of the GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, July 7. The inflation of the balloon will take place during the performance, and the ascent be made immediately after its termination.

PARK THEATRE.

Broadway and 22d st.
OPENING NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, JULY 1.
MORTIMER BROTHERS,
ENGLISH ILLUSIONISTS.
EVERY EVENING, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES.

Chairs, $1, 50 and 25 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats. Box office now open.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.

MONDAY and EVERY NIGHT during the week,
IVANHOE
continues to attract with its Beautiful scenery, costumes and tableaux.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.

AUCTION SALES.

JUDICIAL SALE
OF THE
ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

BY ORDER OF THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA.

No. 40.—Daniel N. Stanton, Francis B. Loomis, and John C. Stanton, Trustees of the First Mortgage Bondholders of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, Complainants vs. The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, Lewis Rice, A. C. Lippett, and D. N. Stanton, Trustees, &c., and Charles B. Wallace and others, Defendants.—In Equity.

In pursuance of the decree rendered in the above-entitled cause, pending in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Fifth Judicial Circuit, sitting in Mobile, in the Southern District of Alabama:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned, Master Commissioners appointed by the said court to conduct the sale, that by virtue of, and in obedience to the said decree, which was rendered by said court on the 23d day of January, 1874, we, Robert W. Healy and Nathaniel W. Trimble, Master Commissioners as aforesaid, will, on THE FIRST MONDAY OF MAY, 1874, which will be the 4th day of said month, in front of the Custom-house, in the City of Mobile, in the State of Alabama, proceed and sell at public sale to the highest bidder therefor, (such bidder in all things complying with the terms of sale herein declared,) all the following-described property and rights of property and franchises, that is to say: All and singular the entire railroad of the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company," lying, being, and extending from its terminus at Chattanooga, in the State of Tennessee, to and through Dade County, in the State of Georgia, to the State of Alabama, and through the State of Alabama, in a general south-westerly direction, passing through the town of York, in said State, to the State line of the State of Mississippi, and thence to its terminus at Meridian, in said Mississippi, with all its franchises, equipments, property, tolls, issues and profits, and all its lands, tenements, buildings, fixtures, machinery, goods and chattels connected with, or used in the running or operating of said railway, or appurtenant thereto, and all its rails, ties, fuel, and all fencing and erections, and all its rights of way and easements, and all cars, engines and tools, and all rents, reservations and reversions of every nature and kind whatever, including all the property between said terminal points, which the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company" owned or possessed on the 19th day of December, 1868, (the date of the mortgage or deed of trust described in the original bill of complaint filed in said cause, being the first mortgage upon said property,) or has acquired since the said date of said mortgage, either in law or equity of every kind whatever, pertinent thereto; also all other like estate, structures, superstructures and equipment and all matters and things pertaining or belonging to all or any of the same, that were thereafter acquired, constructed, or controlled by, or belonged to the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company," and also all other estate, real, personal, or mixed, of any of the foregoing description, or of any other kind which were thereafter acquired by the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company," and used or intended to be used in the construction and operation of the said railroad, not including and specially excepting from this sale any railroad lying outside of the aforesaid line of railroad and termini, and which the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company" may have, after the execution of said mortgage, acquired, and any property purchased with or excusively used in connection with the same, or the tolls and profits derived therefrom, and likewise excepting any lands which the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company" owned at the date of said mortgage, or thereafter acquired, and which are not necessary for the management or operation of said railway, or the repair thereof, or for the business of said railroad company, being the property, rights and franchises, described in the said decree, and therein and thereby ordered to be sold, and described in the first mortgage or deed of trust, executed by the said Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, and thereby by said company conveyed to Seth Adams, Francis Dane, and John Demeritt, and their successors in the trust, upon the trusts therein specified and declared for the security of the bonds issued in accord. and with said mortgage, with all accessions thereto at the time of sale.

In making the said sale the undersigned Master Commissioners will sell all of the said described property, rights, and franchises, in one entire parcel, as an entirety, upon compliance by the purchaser or purchasers with the terms of the sale, and the payment by him or them of the purchase money and the confirmation by said Circuit Court of the United States of such sale, the undersigned Master Commissioners will convey the property, rights, and franchises herein described, in fee simple forever, as directed by the said decree, freed and barred of all claim and right by the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company," and of all and every person claiming, or to claim, the same, or any part thereof, under the said "The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company."

The said Commissioners will not, at said sale, receive any bid for said property, rights, and franchises herein advertised to be sold, for any sum less than five million, two hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

The purchaser or purchasers of said property, rights, and franchises, will be required, upon the acceptance of his or their bid, to pay in cash to the undersigned Commissioners not less than two hundred thousand dollars, to be taken as payment in part of the purchase money for said property, rights, and franchises, when the said sale shall be confirmed by the court, but to be forfeited in case said purchaser or purchasers fail to comply with the terms and conditions of the sale.

The purchaser or purchasers will be required within sixty days after the sale, or upon confirmation thereof by the court, to pay into court, or to the said Commissioners, the remainder of the purchase money bid by him or them for said property, rights and franchises, in cash; but this balance may, at the option of the purchaser or purchasers, to the extent of one million two hundred thousand dollars, be paid in Receiver's certificates bona fide issued by the Receiver of said railroad, and property under authority of the decretal orders heretofore made in the cause by Hon. Joseph P. Bradley, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, bearing date Aug. 26, 1872, and amended Sept. 30, 1873, provided such certificates so tendered in payment shall at the date of their tender have received the sanction of said Circuit Court, as directed in its said decree of said 23d January, 1874; or said balance may be paid in the first mortgage bonds of the said "Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company," which were bona fide issued under and secured by its said first mortgage executed the 19th December, 1868, provided the said first mortgage bonds so tendered in payment shall, at the date of their said tender, have received the sanction of the said Circuit Court, as directed in its said decree of 23d January, 1874. In case the payment of said balance of the purchase money is made in Receiver's certificates, or in first mortgage bonds, or in either or in both, in whole or in part, such Receiver's certificates and such bonds will be received in payment, each and respectively, as and for such an amount of money as will equal the dividend to which they, each and respectively, will be entitled under the terms of the said decree, rendered as aforesaid in said cause on the 23d January, 1874, by the honorable the said Circuit Court of the United States; and said Receiver's certificates and first mortgage bonds so paid in and accepted in payment of, or on account of said balance, will, on confirmation by the court of such sale, be canceled.

ROBERT W. HEALY,
NATHANIEL W. TRIMBLE,
Master Commissioners.

JAS. Q. SMITH,
JOHN A. ELMORE,
Solicitors of Complainants.

NOTE.—The above sale is postponed, by order of court, until the FIRST MONDAY (being the 6th day) OF JULY A. D. 1874.
ROBERT W. HEALY,
N. W. TRIMBLE,
Master Commissioners.

AMUSEMENTS.

COLOSSEUM,

Broadway and 35th st.
SUMMER SEASON.
SUMMER SEASON.
SUMMER SEASON.
SUMMER SEASON.
Admission, 50 cents. No extras.
Children half price.

On and after MONDAY, July 6, and until further notice the Colosseum will be open from 10 A. M. till dusk.

The great Cycloramic representation of
LONDON BY DAY.
LONDON BY DAY.
LONDON BY DAY.
LONDON BY DAY.

This great work was the wonder and admiration of the London public for over forty years, and witnessed during that period by 10,000,000 people.

In addition to this the Observatory on the Dome of the Colosseum will be open to the public, affording visitors to the City an opportunity of seeing NEW-YORK BY DAY and NEW-JERSEY BY NIGHT from one of the most elevated positions in the City. The building will be cooled by the monster air-pump. Keating's Band at intervals during the day, and in the Lectorium Lubin's Imperial Marionettes.

Summer season open from 10 A. M. till dusk.
The coolest place in the City.
No gas and thoroughly ventilated.
Admission 50 cents. No extras.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Director..........CHAS. FRELIGH
SUNDAY EVENING, July 5,
GRAND SACRED CONCERT,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
IN SIX PARTS AND TWENTY-SEVEN TABLEAUX.

All the religious music and beautiful effects.

Every member of the company will assist on this occasion.

Admission, 50, 25, and 10 cents, according to location. Doors open at the usual hour.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. J. P. KILBOURNE.

MONDAY, July 6, 1874.

EVENING at 8.	AFTERNOON at 2.
The young actor, M. J. P. KILBOURNE, in Chas. Foster's new sensation of the SWAMP ANGELS.	J. P. KILBOURNE in McClosky's new sensation of DARING DICK, THE DETECTIVE.

MONDAY, July 13, Mr. HARRY CLIFFORD in McClosky's sensation of POMP, OR, AWAY DOWN SOUTH.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT

THIS EVENING, July 5, at 8,
THEODORE THOMAS'
EIGHTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT,
When a very brilliant and attractive programme will be performed.
ADMISSION TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES $1 and $2, according to location.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT,

THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8.
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

THE GREAT ORIGINAL PAINTING

OF THE
COURT OF DEATH,
BY REMBRANDT PEALE.

On exhibition at the LEAVITT ART GALLERY, corner Broadway and 12th st.

Rev. M. E. WILLING, A. M., will give a descriptive lecture on the painting every evening at 8:30.

Open from 10 to 6, and 8 to 10. Admission 25 cents.

THE COMET PLAINLY AND BEAUTIFULLY seen every clear evening, from 9 to 10, through a good Telescope, on the top of No. 143 East 13th st., one door west of 3d av., for 25 cents.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, 8th July, 1874, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., by order of the Executors of MULFORD MARTIN, deceased,

STOCKS.

75 shares Bank of America, $100 each.
120 shares Merchants' Bank, $50 each.
50 shares American Exchange Bank, $100 each.
50 shares New-York Gaslight Company, $100 each.
500 shares New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, $100 each.
252 shares New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, $100 each.
67 shares Central Railroad of New-Jersey, $100 each.
408 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, $100 each.
203 shares Joint Stock of Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, and the New-Jersey Railroad Transportation Company, $100 each.

BONDS.

One certificate State of Ohio, (funded stock,) Registered 6 per cent., 1881, interest January and July, of $55,000.
$24,000 Coupon Bonds of City of Brooklyn, (Water Loan,) 6 per cent., interest January and July, due 1881 to 1907, $1,000 each.
$32,000 New-Jersey Railroad Transportation Company 6 per cent. Bonds, 1878, interest February and August, $1,000 each.
$100,000 Central Railroad of New-Jersey 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds, 1890, interest February and August, $1,000 each.
$10,000 Jersey City 6 per cent. (Bounty Fund) Coupon Bonds, 1884, interest April and October, $1,000 each.
$11,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds, 1875, interest April and October, $1,000 each.
$39,000 New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds, 1875, interest April and October, $1,000 each.
$2,000 New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds, 1875, interest April and October, $500 each.
$25,000 New-York and Harlem Railroad Company Registered 7 per cent. Bonds, 1900, interest May and November, $5,000 each.
$20,000 New-York and Harlem Railroad Company Consolidated Mortgage 7 per cent., 1900, interest May and November, $1,000 each.
$79,000 New-York Central Railroad (Sinking Fund) 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds, 1883, interest May and November, $1,000 each.
$20,000 New-York Central Railroad Company (Sinking Fund) 6 per cent. bonds, 1883, interest May and November, $500 each.
$3,000 New-York Central Railroad Company (Real Estate) 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds, 1883, interest May and November, $1,000 each.
$10,000—One Registered Bond County of New-York (Soldiers' Bounty) 6 per cent., 1883, interest May and November.
$10,000—One Registered Bond County of New-York (Soldiers' Bounty) 6 per cent., 1888, interest May and November.
$43,000 Morris and Essex Railroad Company First Mortgage, registered, 7 per cent., 1914, interest May and November, $1,000 each.
$10,000 New-York Central Railroad Company (Sinking Fund) coupons 6 per cent. bonds, 1887, interest June and December, $1,000 each.

JOHN H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

EXECUTION AND MORTGAGE SALE OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, FIXTURES, &c.

JOHN H. WILSON & CO., will sell at public auction on MONDAY, July 6, at 10 A. M., on the premises, contents of first-class drug store, No. 654 8th av., consisting of drugs, chemicals, tinctures, extracts, syrups, patent medicines, perfumery, oils, brushes, combs, and druggists' sundries; elegant Gothic soda-fountain, counters, show-cases, prescription desk, shelving, stools, stock bottles and jars, gas fixtures, &c. By order of JOHN T. STEWART, City Marshal, and H. E. FARNSWORTH, attorney for mortgagee, 133 Nassau st.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES AT WASHINGTON ARSENAL, D. C.

WASHINGTON ARSENAL, June 18, 1874.

Will be offered for sale at public auction, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5, 1874, at this arsenal, a quantity of gun carriages, fire-engines, bench vises, old machinery, wagons, tools, large quantity of scrap metal, &c.

A catalogue of the articles to be sold will be furnished upon application at this arsenal, at the Ordnance Agency, New-York, or at the Ordance office, Washington, D. C.

Terms cash. Ten per cent. on the day of sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered.

All stores will be required to be removed within ten days from close of sale.

The Government reserves the right to refuse any bid not deemed satisfactory.

Packing-boxes to be paid for at a stated price to be determined by the commanding officer.

Signed, F. D. CALLENDER,
Lieutenant Colonel of Ordnance, Commanding.

INSTRUCTION.

THE UNDERSIGNED, FOUNDER AND PRINcipal of the LOUDOUN SCHOOL, preparatory to the University of Virginia, and lately organizer and principal of PRINCETON COLLEGE PREPARATORY SCHOOL, will open in September next, at No. 43 East 29th st., a first-class select school for the preparation of boys for college; refers to the faculties of the institutions above named. For circulars and references to prominent gentlemen of New-York and Brooklyn, apply at Everett House, Room No. 62.
V. DABNEY.

MADAME O. da SILVA

AND

MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
School year will open Sept. 16.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

M. C. MITCHELL'S

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
WEST TISBURY,
MARTHA'S VINEYARD, MASS.
Send for circular.

PAINE'S COLLEGE, NOS. 62 BOWERY AND 1,275 Broadway, corner 34th st. Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Grammar, and Spelling; 24 Writing Lessons, $2 50. Vacation pupils advanced to higher classes.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDing and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

$250 PER YEAR.—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG boys, Hempstead, L. I. E. HINDS, A. M.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres

THE TURF.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

MONMOUTH PARK.

Commence July 4, and continue July 7, 9, 11, 14, 15, 16, and 18.
JOHN HOEY, President.
WM. E. RAYNOR, Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleised mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

RACING AT LONG BRANCH.

FIRST DAY OF THE MONMOUTH PARK MEETING.

A FINE DAY'S SPORT AND A BAD DAY FOR THE FAVORITES—FIVE RACES—BINGAMAN, ARTIST, BRIGAND, AND BULLET THE WINNERS.

The Monmouth Park Association may be congratulated on having inaugurated their annual Summer racing meeting by a day's sport which, for attractiveness and success, has rarely if ever been excelled on the American turf. The threatening aspect of the weather in the morning presaging a rain-storm caused no little anxiety to the lovers of the horse who had determined to spend the day at "the Branch," and who feared that the races would have to be postponed. Their fears seemed to be justified as a drizzling shower commenced to fall just as the 9:40 boat, which carried down the bulk of the New-York pleasure-seekers, left her pier. Had "Old Probabilities" then been a passenger and recognized, it would have gone hard with him. But happily before the boat had accomplished half the distance to "the Hook" a change, and a welcome one, came over the scene, filling all hearts with pleasure. The sail down the Bay was delightful, and though a number of the passengers on the boats were concerned exclusively with the pool-selling a much larger proportion occupied themselves in admiring the beautiful scenery, and the shores of Staten and Long Islands, glorious in all their vivid beauty of Summer green. The pool-sellers meanwhile plied their vocation with energy and success, and the speculators evinced the utmost readiness to part with their greenbacks in exchange for pieces of pasteboard bearing the names of their favorite steeds. What gave zest to the speculation on the different events was that none of them was what is called, in racing parlance, a "dead sure thing" for any of the horses engaged. The transference of the passengers from the boats to the trains in waiting at Sandy Hook was effected speedily and without any of the discomfort and crowding which prevailed on former occasions. Anything pleasanter than the ride to the track, along the shore of the "loud resounding sea," which, however, yesterday did not resound to any great extent, could scarcely be imagined. Arrived at the track, the pleasure-seekers poured through the entrance gates, some pushing directly for the grand stand, while others made a tour of the stables to enjoy a look at the equine beauties, and mayhap combine profit with pleasure by obtaining some "points" from the trainers or attendants. By the way, it is not a little amusing to notice the air of profound sagacity and self-importance displayed in the manner of a gentleman who happened to be the possessor of a "straight point." How he goes to his particular friends and gives them the information which is to result in such satisfactory pecuniary benefits—and then how disgusted he is when some other horse wins. Of course it is needless to say that the disgust of his friends far exceeds that of himself.

Half an hour before the first race after the arrival of the last train, it is estimated that there were fully five thousand people on the track. The grand stand, especially the portion of it devoted to the ladies, was densely crowded, and the whole scene was one of the greatest animation. The wealth and fashion that have congregated at "the Branch" recently, were numerously represented. Among the well-known patrons of the turf who attended were Messrs. Lorillard, Sanford, Jerome, McGratte, Lawrence, Stockton, and Reynolds.

The day's amusement opened with a mile dash. The favorites were Jean Valjean, whose performances in his race against Tom Bowling, at Lexington, had given quite a reputation, and Attila. The latter was, however, withdrawn just before the race. The winner turned up in Mr. Sanford's game little race-horse Bingaman, which carried the dark blue colors to victory in splendid style. The mile-heat race which followed proved the most exciting contest of the day. Fadladeen was the favorite in the pools at long odds, Survivor being second choice. The first heat was captured by Survivor, who at once became a tremendous favorite in the pools, his winning being regarded as virtually assured. But there is nothing so uncertain as racing. In the following heat Artist, who was thought to have no chance, cut out the running in brilliant style, and at the half-mile pole putting several lengths of daylight between himself and the others, was never afterward headed, and won easily. The next and deciding heat lay between Survivor and Artist, the other horses going to the stable under the rule. The race between the two was one of the prettiest ever seen. During the latter part of the mile they ran side by side, so close that it was impossible to say which was ahead, and cries were to be heard on all sides, "Survivor's ahead!" "No, there goes Artist!" "Go it, Artist!" "Bravo, Survivor!" Meanwhile, it seemed that an ordinary blanket would cover both horses. Entering the homestretch, however, Artist gradually forged ahead, and Survivor began to get the whip. The result was then no longer in doubt, and Artist, amid the enthusiastic cheers of his backers, passed under the string the winner. The next race was the Jersey Derby, which was won by Brigand, beating Saxon second, and Aaron Pennington, third. Mr. Sanford, the owner of Brigand, was congratulated on all sides at this second victory of his popular stable. A steeple-chase brought the day's sport to a close. The winner turned up in Mr. Lorillard's Bullet. Donahue's horses Tammany and George West threw their riders. Gaffney, who rode West, received some rather severe injuries about the head, but not of a serious character. Immediately after the steeple-chase, a stampede was made for the carriages, wagons, and train in waiting, and soon the vast mass of spectators were on their homeward way, carrying with them the pleasantest associations regarding the Monmouth Park track and its managers. It is little to say that the day was as enjoyable a one as was ever spent upon a race-course, and too much credit cannot be given to the officers of the railroad company for their successful efforts to contribute to the pleasure and comfort of the public.

THE MILE DASH.

The trial purse for all ages, dash of one mile, inaugurated the proceedings. For this there were eight entries, viz.: August Belmont's ch. c. King Amadeus, 3 years; Jno. F. Chamberlin's b. f. Mary Constant, 4 years; M. H. Sanford's b. h. Bingaman, 6 years; John Coffee's gr. c. Donnybrook, 4 years; James Franklin's gr. c. Jean Valjean, 4 years; P. Lorillard's b. c. Attila, 3 years; Jas. McKee & Co.'s ch. f. Minnie Mac, 4 years, and S. D. Bruce's ch. c. Galway, 4 years. At the last moment Attila was withdrawn, and the other seven faced the starter. The race was a hard one, even for the knowing brigade, as they divided their attention between Jean Valjean and Bingaman, with a leaning in favor of the former. The pools ranged as follows:

Jean Valjean	$200	$200	$200
Bingaman	145	200	165
King Amadeus	55	90	45
Mary Constant, Donnybrook, Minnie Mac, Galway, Field	70	90	75
Total	$470	$580	$485

THE RACE.

After trying five times, the starter tapped his drum and they were all off, with the exception of Mary Constant, who was as obstinate as a mule, and was left at the post. When they passed the judges' stand Donnybrook, Bingaman, and Jean Valjean were together, with Minnie Mac close up with the others. As they went round the turn Bingaman immediately rushed to the front, and was soon leading a length. Minnie Mac, moving up, was soon at the head of Donnybrook, challenging him for the second place, King Amadeus following her up and doing likewise. When they reached the quarter pole Bingaman was a length ahead of King Amadeus and Minnie Mac, who were together, a length before Donnybrook and Jean Valjean, who were also on even terms. As they began the journey along the back stretch, Bingaman got farther away, and was now two lengths in advance of Minnie Mac, who had taken the second place. At the half-mile pole Bingaman was showing the way by a length and a half, Minnie Mac second—a length before King Amadeus, Donnybrook, and Jean Valjean—Galway laying up in the rear. As they came round the turn King Amadeus shut up like an oyster, and retired to the rear. In this he was soon followed by Minnie Mac, while, in the meantime, Galway began to move up, and was looking dangerous. When they reached the three-quarter-pole Bingaman was still ahead a length and a half, with Donnybrook and Jean Valjean in the second place two lengths before Galway. As they turned into the homestretch Jean Valjean came into the second place, and Galway immediately shot out for the finish. At the furlong-pole Galway passed Donnybrook, and challenged Jean Valjean. The struggle between Jean and Galway was close for the second place, while Bingaman kept to the front, and won the race by a length in 1:47½. Galway was second half a length before Jean Valjean. Donnybrook fourth, King Amadeus fifth, and Minnie Mac beaten a short distance.

SUMMARY.

First Race—Trial Purse, $500; for all ages, dash of one mile; entrance money to second and third horses.

M. H. Sanford's b. h. Bingaman, 6 years, by Asteroid, out of Bay Leaf, 114 pounds; Hayward 1
S. D. Bruce's ch. c. Galway, 4 years, by Concord, out of Mandina, 108 pounds 2
James Francklin's gr. c. Jean Valjean, 4 years, by Lightning, out of Sequin, 108 pounds 3
John Coffee's gr. c. Donnybrook, 4 years, by Lightning, out of Jessamine Porter, 106 pounds 4
A. Belmont's imp. ch. c. King Amadeus, by King of Trumps, out of Amethyst, 90 pounds 5
James McKee's ch. f. Minnie Mac, 4 years, by Planet, out of Edina, 105 pounds 6
John F. Chamberlin's b. f. Mary Constant, 4 years, by War Dance, out of Lass of Sydney, 105 pounds *0
Pierre Lorillard's b. c. Attila, 3 years, by Australian, out of Ultima dr.
Time, 1:47½.

* Left at the post.

THE MILE HEATS.

The second race on the card was the ever popular one of mile heats, for all ages, which brought out five starters, viz.: Jno. F. Chamberlin's b. c. Survivor, 4 years; Joseph Donahue's br. c. Artist, 4 years; John Coffee's br. c. B. F. Carver, 4 years; James L. Ranklin's b. m. Arizona, 6 years; and T. B. & W. R. Davis' ch. h. Fadladeen, 7 years. This time the knowing ones were sadly taken in, as the horse that sold lowest in the pools, viz.: Artist, captured the race after a severe struggle. "Old Fad." and Survivor will both be remembered with disgust by the wise ones. The following quotations will give an idea of the disaster:

Fadladeen	$330	$3[illegible]0	$600
Survivor	105	3[illegible]0	465
Arizona	75	1[illegible]0	215
B. F. Carver	85	1[illegible]0	155
Artist	75	1[illegible]0	140
Total	$670	$1,1[illegible]0	$1,575

THE RACE.

First Heat.—The drum sent them off with Survivor two lengths in the lead, Fadladeen and Carver together, Artist coming next, Arizona in the rear. As they went round the turn Survivor still had his great lead, while Artist was in the second place. When they reached the quarter-pole Survivor was a length and a half before Artist, who was half a length in front of Carver, he being three lengths in advance of Fadladeen, who was two lengths in the rear of Arizona. As they went along the backstretch Carver began closing upon Artist, and by the time they reached the half-mile pole they were on even terms, with Fadladeen but a half length behind them, Arizona still bringing up the rear. When they came round the lower turn Fadladeen gradually closed upon and finally passed both his immediate leaders, and began the attack on Survivor at the three-quarter pole, the latter leading but half a length at that point. It was useless, however, as Survivor kept to the front and won the heat by a length and a half in 1:46½. Fadladeen second, three lengths ahead of Carver third, Artist fourth, and Arizona in the rear. The backers of Fadladeen were somewhat scared, and plunged on Survivor to the following extent:

Survivor	$750	$[illegible]00	$500
Arizona	105	[illegible]00	55
Field	125	[illegible]25	100
Total	$980	$[illegible]25	$655

Second Heat.—After two ineffectual attempts they were sent away, with Arizona having a length the best of it, Fadladeen and Artist together, followed by Survivor, while Carver brought up the rear. When they rushed round the turn Arizona opened a length of daylight between her and Artist, who was three lengths ahead of Survivor, he being a length in front of Fadladeen. As they approached the quarter-pole Barbee gave Artist a little encouragement, and like a shot he went past Arizona into the lead at that point. As they traveled down the backstretch Artist was showing Arizona the way by half a length, the latter being a length and a half in advance of Survivor. Artist now set to work in earnest, and flew past the half-mile pole with a lead of two lengths, Arizona still being in the second place, four lengths from Survivor, Fadladeen fourth, and Carver in the rear. As they came round the lower turn, Arizona gave up the chase as hopeless, and Survivor passed into the second place, Artist in the meantime was making the best of his opportunities, and at the three-quarter pole was four lengths in advance of Survivor. Coming up the homestretch, Hughes saw that it was impossible for Survivor to win the heat and pulled him to a gallop, and Artist won by six lengths in 1:47. Survivor was two lengths in front of Arizona third, Carver fourth, and Fadladeen fifth. Here was a second turnover for the knowing brigade who only got deeper into trouble by still clinging to Survivor, who brought $300 and Artist $200. All the others were sent to the stable according to rule.

Third Heat.—The pair were started on even terms, when Survivor immediately went to the front and led two lengths on the turn, but at the quarter-pole Artist had his nose at Survivor's tail. In this manner they went half way down the backstretch, when Artist rushed up and collared Survivor as they passed the half-mile pole. It was a driving race round the lower turn, and they were neck and neck for a long distance, but on approaching the three-quarter pole, Artist began to leave Survivor, and passed that point a length in advance. Both received the whip up the stretch, and Artist won by a length and a half, amidst deafening cheers. Time, 1.47½.

SUMMARY.

Second Race.—Purse $500, for all ages; entrance money to second and third horses; mile heats.

Jas. Donahue's b. c. Artist, 4 years, by Asteroid, out of Fairy, 108 pounds, Barbee 4 1 1
Jno. F. Chamberlin's b. c. Survivor, 4 years, by Vandal, dam by Lexington, 108 pounds, Hughes 1 2 2
Jas. Franklin's b. m. Arizona, 6 years, by Lexington, out of imp. Zone, 111 pounds 5 3 r.o
Jno. Coffee's br. c. B. F. Carver, 4 years, by Lightning, out of La Victime, 108 pounds 3 4 r.o
T. B. and W. R. Davis ch. h. Fadladeen, aged, by War Dance, out of Nora Creina, 114 pounds 2 5 r.o
Time—1:46½, 1:47, 1:47½.

THE JERSEY DERBY.

Now comes the great race of the day, the struggle for the Jersey Derby Stakes, an event of exceptional interest among turfmen. Since the unexpected victory of the imp. colt Saxon in the Belmont Stakes, it has been an all-absorbing topic of conversation. The McGrath stable coming here with so great a prestige from the West, and the number of excellent colts in the stables of turfmen in this vicinity caused unusual commotion, which culminated on the course yesterday. There were fifty nominations in the stake, which made it a very valuable prize, and a large and fine field of colts appeared stripped for the fray when summoned by the judges. There were nine that sported colors, viz.: John F. Chamberlin's b. c. The Hoaxer, Dennison & Crawford's ch. c. Ruthorfurd, P. Lorrillard's br. c. Saxon, J. Carter Brown's b. c. Court Hampton, H. P. McGrath's b. c. Aaron Pennington, M. H. Sanfords b. c. Brigand, August Belmont's ch. c. King Amadeus, D. D. Withers' imp. ch. c. Macaroon, and M. A. Littell's b. c. Reform. Pennington had been talked up by the Western division, but when it came to the sticking point the Kentuckians weakened considerably, and Saxon became the favorite, while Brigand, belonging to the successful stable of Mr. Sanford, sold a strong second choice, and Pennington occupied the third place. Under the pressure of excitement the three sold even in one pool, but the subsequent sales showed conclusively that the McGrath representative had not the confidence of the heavy betting men, as the following pools will show:

Saxon	$600	$340	$800	$950
Brigand	600	400	610	7[illegible]5
Aaron Pennington	600	320	300	400
Rutherford	450	28[illegible]	210	300
The Hoaxer, Macaroon, Court Hampton, Reform King Amadeus,	305	165	185	210
Total	$2,555	$1,505	$2,105	$2,585

The three favorite were first, second, and third at the finish, which is something unusual in a field of nine horses in this country. The running of these three colts show that the two-year old form is not always a criterion, as neither Brigand nor Pennington won a race last year, and Saxon but once, and that a very ordinary affair.

THE RACE.

The distance being a mile and a half, they were started from the half-mile pole, where, after some delay, occasioned by Court Hampton, they were sent on their journey. King Amadeus went off first, but Saxon immediately went to the front, with Pennington and King Amadeus close together, followed by Brigand and the rest in close order. As they came round the turn, Brigand was in front and Saxon second, Pennington third; the others in a ruck. In this way they turned into the homestretch, where they presented a beautiful sight. Brigand, Pennington, and Macaroon were forming the front division, while Saxon was leading all the others. When they passed the stand the three were together, and the enthusiasm great. They were a length in front of Saxon, while Rutherford was fifth lapped by Reform, King Amadeus seventh, Court Hampton eighth, and Visigoth bringing up the rear. As they went round the turn Pennington forged ahead half a length in front of Brigand, who had got three lengths away from Macaroon, with Saxon fourth. The latter then made play, and when they passed the quarter-pole he was in the third place, a length behind Brigand, who was at the saddle-girth of Pennington. As they went down the backstretch there was little change in their positions until nearing the half-mile pole where the three favorites had the fun to themselves. Pennington and Brigand were on even terms half a length before Saxon, and Macaroon fourth. Coming round the lower turn the excitement was great among the spectators for the favorite. Saxon rushed to the front, and was now leading Pennington by a neck, while Brigand had fallen off two lengths, and many thought he was beaten, but it was only a stroke of policy on the part of Heyward. He allowed Pennington and Saxon to fight it out, until they turned into the homestretch, when he gave Brigand his head and without much ado he came to the front and had his competitors beaten. Saxon gave Pennington the go-by and Barbee did his utmost to encourage Saxon, but it was no use as Brigand won the race by two lengths in 2:44¾. Saxon was three lengths ahead of Pennington, Rutherford fourth, Macaroon fifth. The winner was lustily cheered when he returned to weigh, and thus the popular "dark blue" won another great victory.

SUMMARY.

Third Race—Jersey Derby Stakes, value $1,500, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, for colts and fillies, foals of 1871; the second to receive $200, and the third $100 out of the stakes; one and a half miles; closed with fifty nominations; value to winner $3,700.

M. H. Sanford's b. c. Brigand, by Planet, out of imp. Britannia 4th. Heyward 1
P. Lorillard's imp. br c. Saxon, by Beadsman, out of imp. Girasol. Barbee 2
H. P. McGrath's b. c. Aaron Pennington, by Tipperary, out of Lucy Fowler. Swim 3
Dennison & Crawford's ch. c. Rutherford, by imp. Australian, out of Aerolite 0
D. D. Withers' imp. ch. c. Macaroon, by Macaroni, out of Songstress 0
M. A. Littell's b. c. Reform, by imp. Leamington, out of Stolen Kisses 0
A. Belmont's imp. ch. c. King Amadeus, by King of Trumps, out of Amethyst 0
J. Carter Brown's b. c. Court Hampton, by imp. Hampton Court, out of Echo 0
Jno. F. Chamberlin's b. c. Visigoth, by Asteroid, out of Vandalia 0
Time—2:44¾.

THE STEEPLE-CHASE.

The sport of the day terminated with the Long Branch National Steeple-chase, which terminated in a chapter of accidents, creating considerable excitement. The steeple-chase course at the Branch is a long and difficult one, as before stated in these columns, and yesterday's chase demonstrated this fact. There were the following five starters, viz.: Tammany, George West, Henrietta, Victor, and Bullet. The pools sold as follows:

Bullet	$325	$330	$200
Tammany, Geo. West	300	310	185
Henrietta, Victor	50	60	35
Total	$675	$700	$420

THE CHASE.

They received a fair start from the rear of the judges' stand, in the field, and ran toward the clubhouse on the turn. Here they jumped a wall, with Victor in the lead, Bullet and Tammany together, West fourth, and Henrietta fifth. The second obstacle was a hurdle on the outside of the track, which Victor leaped two lengths in advance of Tammany, who was three lengths before Bullet, George West fourth, and Henrietta in the rear. In this manner they ran behind the stables beyond the backstretch, and then into a blind ditch, and when they came into sight and jumped across the track on the lower turn into the field again, Victor was still leading a length, Tammany second, two lengths before George West, who was four lengths in front of Bullet, who was four ahead of Henrietta. When they jumped the hurdle in the lower field, Tammany took the lead, and without further change they came over the stone wall near the furlong pole. Here Henrietta fell and threw her rider, who remounted and continued the race, a long way in the rear. At the water jump, in front of the grand stand, their positions were the same, and thus they went over the stone wall again in the upper field, when Victor again passed Tammany and assumed the lead. They went out of sight again behind the stables and into the hollow, and once more came to the water. Tammany was over first, Bullet and George West together, Victor fourth, Henrietta being half a mile behind. Going over the stone wall for the third time in the upper field, George West fell, and at the next jump his stable-companion, Tammany, met with a similar catastrophe. Three horses now being disposed of, the race was between Victor and Bullet, the latter immediately assuming the lead. On the last jump, Victor dislocated his fetlock, and has been so badly injured that it was feared that it would be necessary to destroy him. Bullet came home a hundred yards before Victor, while Henrietta went the course without injury, and came in third a long distance behind. Both Gaffney and Tully, the riders of Geo. West and Tammany, were picked up, and apparently escaped with a few bruises. The time of the chase was 7:00¾.

SUMMARY.

Fourth Race.—Long Branch Grand National Steeple-chase, for all ages, about three miles over a fair hunting-course; welter weights; purse, $700; $550 to first, $100 to second, $50 to third horse.

Laurence & G. Lorillard's ch. g. Bullet, 5 years, by Bulletin, dam by Wagner, 115 pounds 1
Geo. Ayres' b. h. Victor, 5 years, by Uncle Vic, out of Sally Russell, 154 pounds 2
M. A. Littell's b. m. Henrietta, 5 years, by Jerome Edgar, out of Minnie Minor, 151 pounds 3
Jos. Donohue's ch. g. Tammany, aged, by Lexington, out of Liz Mardoz, 151 pounds 0
Jos. Donohue's ch. h. Geo West, 5 years, by Asteroid, out of Kate Hayes, 154 pounds 0
Time—7:00¾.

RACING AT OTHER PLACES.

TROTTING AT EVANSVILLE, IND.

Evansville, Ind., July 4.—The second day's races of the Evansville Turf Association was contested by a large number of horses yesterday.

The first trot was for a purse of $2,000, for 2:50 horses, and was won by Jim Fisk, of Indianapolis. Time—2:42, 2:47, and 2:46.

The second race was for a purse of $1,000, free to all, and was won by Ella Wright, of Philadelphia. Time—2:42½, 2:42, and 2:37½.

There are five races to-day, and pools are selling briskly.

The third day's racing of the Evansville Turf Association was attended by several thousand people.

The first race was won by Sam Houston—winning the first, third, and fourth heats, the second being taken by Arlington. Time—2:36¾, 2:40, 2:41, 2:40.

The second race, for pacing horses, free to all, for a purse of $500, was won by Sucker State. Time—2:28, 2:33¼, 2:34.

The third race, for a purse of $500, for 2:30 horses, was won by Ella Wright, in three straight heats. Time—2:45, 2:41, 2:37.

The fourth was a running race, for a purse of $500, and was won by Harry Todd. Time—1:48¾.

AT BARRIE, ONTARIO.

Barrie, Ontario, July 4.—In the 2:45 trot for $600 to-day, there were four starters, Bailiff, 1, 1, 1, Long John, 2, 2, 2. Toronto Boy and Forest Maid also competed. Time, 2:42¾, 2:44, 2:43¼. The remaining races are postponed till Monday.

THE AMENIA RACES.

Amenia, N. Y., July 4.—At the Amenia races to-day the purse of $200 was won by W. Van Benschoten's b. g. Fred. Hicks. Time—2:51, 2:52, 2:54.

The purse of $400 was won by Si. Simmons' b. m. Bella in three straight heats. Time—2:41, 2:40½, 2:47.

The 2:28 race was postponed on account of heavy rains.

BASE-BALL.

MUTUAL VS. ATLANTIC.

Over 5,000 persons assembled on the Union Grounds yesterday to witness the second championship game between the rival professional organizations of Brooklyn and New-York. The contest was extremely close and exciting throughout, the score at the ending of the eighth inning being a tie, each club having made two runs. In the ninth inning an error of Burdock and two good hits by Hodes and Knowdell gave the Atlantics the winning run. The Atlantics were outbatted, but the fielding was almost perfect, a couple of unimportant errors by Knowdell and Ferguson being all credited to them during the game. The Mutuals, on the contrary, fielded loosely, and all of their errors were serious ones. Higham, who caught during the first two innings, played wretchedly bad, and he had to be relieved by Allison, who caught without an error in the remainder of the game. The umpiring was extremely poor. Appended is the score:

MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	ATLANTIC.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.
Higham, c.	0	0	3	0	Pearce, s. s.	1	0	2	3
Allison, r. f.	0	0	6	3	Booth, l. f.	1	0	2	1
Start, 1st b.	0	2	4	0	Chapman, r. f.	0	2	2	0
Matthews, p.	0	2	1	0	Farrow, 2d b.	0	0	1	1
Hatfield, l. f.	0	2	1	0	Bond, p.	0	1	1	3
Nelson, 2d b.	0	0	2	2	Ferguson, 3d b.	0	1	0	1
Burdock, 3d b.	1	2	7	0	Dehlman, 1st b.	1	1	7	0
Remsen, c. f.	1	2	3	0	Hodes, c. f.	0	1	3	0
Carey, s. s.	0	1	0	0	Knowdell, c.	0	1	9	1
Total	2	11	27	5	Total	3	7	27	10

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Mutual	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0—2
Atlantic	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—3

Runs earned—Mutual, 2; Atlantic, 0.
Bases on errors—Mutual, 2; Atlantic, 6.
Total wides pitched by Matthews, 23; by Bond, 13.
Time of game—Two hours.
Umpire—Mr. A. Allison.

The following games have been arranged to take place on the Union Grounds this week:

Monday—Yale vs. Mutual.
Tuesday—Yale vs. Princeton.
Wednesday—Philadelphia vs. Atlantic.
Thursday—Mutual vs. Philadelphia.

The Prospect Park Base-ball Grounds were crowded with players yesterday, no less than sixty-three games being played on them during the day.

HARVARD VS. HARTFORD.

The following is the score in the game between the Hartford and the Harvard College Clubs: Hartford, 18; Harvard, 1.

The game was called at the first part of the seventh inning.

CRICKET.

MATCH BETWEEN THE MANHATTAN AND PROSPECT PARK CLUBS.

Yesterday the Manhattan Club of this City visited Prospect Park and played a most enjoyable game with the Prospect Park Club, in which they came off victorious. After the game, the members of both clubs sat down to a bountiful supper, provided for them by the Prospect Park Club. The following is the score of the day's play:

Manhattan.		Prospect Park.	
Hosford c. Dexter, b. Stewart	16	Dodge run out, b. Gregg	3
Greig c. Shaw, b. Dexter	22	Stewart b. Ronaldson	4
Cammell c. Dodge, b. Dexter	41	Peters c. Gilbert, b. Ronaldson	21
Oakley b. Stewart	9	Thompson, b. Tilley	9
Ronaldson b. Dexter	7	North c. Oakley, b. Ronaldson	0
Tilley b. Woodhouse	7	Dexter c. Lanergan, b. Ronaldson	0
Gilbert c. and b. McLean	15	Woodhouse c. Tilley, b. Gilbert	7
Heyward c. Stewart, b. Dexter	19	Shaw run out, b. Tilley	8
H. Tucker, not out	8	McLean, not out	5
Lanergan b. Dexter	0	Jarvis, run out, b. Hosford	1
Beattie b. McLean	0	McCauley run out, b. Gilbert	1
Byes, 4; wides, 3; no balls, 2	9	Byes, 4; leg byes, 1; wide, 1	6
Total	153	Total	65

FALL OF WICKETS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.
Manhattan	34	58	72	81	100	126	131	149	152	153—153
P. Park	6	7	35	35	48	50	61	63	65— 65	

Umpires—Messrs. Holloway and Heyward.
Time of Game—Three hours and forty-five minutes.

THE VILLE DU HAVRE SUFFERERS.

The subscriptions in this City in aid of the families of the Revs. Pronier, Carrasio, and Cook, respectively of Switzerland, Spain, and France, delegates to the Conference of the Evangelical Alliance, held in this City last year, and who, on their home voyage lost their lives by the Ville Du Havre disaster, have reached the sum of $19,402 60. This amount has been deposited with the Trust Company of the State of New-York, and the interest thereon will be regularly transmitted to Europe by the Treasurer of the Evangelical Alliance. The families of the three deceased divines reside in Switzerland, Mme. Pronier and Mme. Carrasco at Geneva, and Mme. Cook in Lausanne. In Europe, and especially in Switzerland, subscriptions have been raised in aid of these families.

A STRANGE SUICIDE.

THE SON OF A BANKER POISONS HIMSELF IN THE STURTEVANT HOUSE—ATTEMPT TO SUPPRESS THE CASE.

Late yesterday afternoon a messenger from the Sturtevant House called at the Coroner's office and stated that a man had committed suicide at the hotel. The messenger stated that no publicity was desired. Mr. John Healy, the officer attached to the Coroner's office, at once telegraphed for Coroner Woltman, and informed the representatives of the press regarding the case. A Times reporter called at the Sturtevant House, but was denied all information by Mr. Leland, who was in charge. The reporter then called on Dr. S. Russell Childs, an old doctor attached to the hotel, but he also refused to give any information. The reporter then went to the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station, and found that the hotel officials, in view of suppressing the case, had not reported the case to the Police. Capt. McCullogh courteously detailed Sergt. Rorke to accompany the reporter to the hotel and obtain the facts in the case. On arriving at the hotel the reporter found that Coroner Kessler had arrived, a messenger having been sent to his house from the hotel. Dr. S. Russell Childs endeavored to prevent the reporter entering the room in which the Coroner was. After a great deal of difficulty the following particulars were obtained: The suicide, Jeffers Fox, was a young man about thirty years of age. He resided at No. 42 East Fifty-ninth street. His father was formerly President of the First National Bank of Jersey City. On Friday night, at 11 o'clock, he came to the hotel, registered his name, and was assigned Room No. 267. At 12 o'clock yesterday the chamber-maid rapped at the door to wake him up. At 1 o'clock she entered the room, and found him lying dead on the bed. He had written a letter to Mr. Alexander H. Wallis, of the firm of Marsh & Wallis, of No. 170 Broadway, an old friend of the family. Access to this letter could not be obtained, but the reporter learned that it read in substance, that he, by reason of his deformity, having been paralyzed in one arm, was determined to take his own life. He requested his oldest sister not to shed any hypocritical tears over his grave, and finally stated that he intended to die because he could not endure life owing to family troubles. A phial of poison and twenty-five cents were found on the person of the deceased. Coroner Kessler will hold an inquest on the body to-morrow. An effort was made to induce the reporter to suppress the details of the case.

THE AMATEUR RIFLE CLUB AT CREEDMOOR.

A sweepstakes shooting match by members of the Amateur Rifle Club came off at Creedmoor yesterday. There were seventeen entries in all, and considering the high wind that prevailed, the shooting was very good. The match was more for practice than anything else, as the club are well aware that if they hope to compete with the Irish team with any chance of success they must be unremitting in their exertions to improve. The conditions of the match were, that they should fire twenty shots each, at 1,000 yards, in any position. Gen. T. S. Dakin was the winner, as will be seen by the following score:

Gen. T. S. Dakin.	3 4 3 4 4 4 3 0 0 3 3 4 0 4 3 4 0 3 2 0 3—54
J. P. M. Richards.	0 4 3 0 3 3 4 4 4 2 4 0 4 0 3 0 2 3 4—51
Thos. Lloyd.	2 2 3 4 3 3 0 3 0 3 2 2 3 2 3 0 4 3 2 4—48
Henry Fulton.	3 4 4 4 3 4 0 0 3 2 2 3 4 2 2 0 4 0 2 2—47
Leon Backer.	3 2 2 3 3 0 4 2 4 0 3 2 2 3 2 0 4 4 0—47
A. V. Canfield, Jr.	3 3 3 3 4 0 0 3 4 3 2 4 3 3 3 2 0 0 2 0—45
John Tragesser.	3 3 3 0 3 0 4 2 2 4 4 0 3 3 0 2 0 4 0 0—45
L. M. Ballard.	0 3 3 3 0 3 2 3 3 2 3 2 3 2 2 2 3 2 3 0—44
H. Tolley.	3 2 2 3 0 3 2 2 4 4 3 4 3 0 0 3 0 2 2 2—44
Geo. Crouch.	3 3 0 0 3 0 3 3 4 3 0 0 3 4 3 3 3 0 0 3—44
Col. H. A. Gildersleeve.	0 0 4 3 4 3 0 4 4 0 2 3 3 3 2 4 0 0 3 0—42
Geo. Wood.	0 2 3 4 4 4 0 0 0 3 0 2 2 0 0 2 2 2 2 4—34
P. G. Sandford.	2 3 3 2 0 3 4 0 2 3 0 0 0 0 3 0 2 3 0—30
Jas. L. Price.	0 0 0 0 0 3 3 2 0 0 0 0 3 4 3 2 0 2 3 0—25
B. E. Valentine, retired.	
A. J. Henion, Jr., retired.	
C. E. Prescott, retired.	

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

There was nothing new in the situation at Police Head-quarters yesterday. Commissioner Gardner was at his post during the day, and expressed ignorance of any movements inaugurated to restrain himself and Mr. Charlick from acting as Police Commissioners. The subject continues to be a leading topic of conversation in political circles, and Tammany Democrats profess to be greatly shocked in a moral sense at the action of the Mayor in reappointing the two Commissioners after a trial and conviction for violating the law for the preservation of the purity of the ballot-box. People acquainted with the tricks of Tammany, say that the arguments it now uses in favor of "pure elections, a fair vote, a non-partisan Police Board" and against "the arbitrary use of authority in public office," is too much like Satan quoting Scripture for his own wicked purposes.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Ex-Mayor G. H. Thacher, of Albany, is at the Sturtevant House.

Assemblyman F. A. Alberger, of Buffalo, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Col. Thos. H. Ruger, of West Point, and Assistant Attorney General C. S. Fairchild, of Albany, are at the Hoffman House.

Senator Thomas M. Norwood, of Georgia, and Samuel L. Clemens, (Mark Twain,) of Hartford, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Congressman George M. Adams, of Kentucky; Capt. Clark, of the British Army, and Capt. W. H. Thompson, of the steam-ship Britannic, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Rev. Hall Harrison, of Concord, N. H., is at the Brevoort House.

TWO THIEVES COMMITTED.

George Bryson and Freeman Smith were held in $2,000 bail yesterday, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, by Justice Murray. The prisoners were charged with breaking open a trunk belonging to Elizabeth Cooper, who arrived in New-York on the steam-ship Erin on the 21st of June. While lying in Castle Garden her trunk was robbed of $100 worth of jewelry. Several of the stolen articles were identified by Mrs. Cooper as her property, and were found in the possession of the prisoners when arrested. Nancy Moore, Joseph Nolan, and Charles Frahm were also arrested for having some of the stolen property in their possession. They were discharged, however, on explaining how they became possessed of them.

CHARGED WITH LARCENY.

George Finck was committed in $1,000 bail by Justice Bixby, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with breaking into the store of Charles Thompson, of No. 69 Clinton street, and stealing therefrom several rings valued at $14.

STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK.

The Police during the past week made 2,030 arrests. There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during the past week, 490 deaths, 500 births, and 163 marriages, showing a decrease of 2 deaths and an increase of 23 births as compared with the preceding week.

A HORSE LASSOED IN THE STREET.

The people on Market street, San Francisco, were treated to a very nice piece of horsemanship and lasso-throwing a few days ago by a Mexican vaquero. A horse attached to a butcher-cart started between Fourth and Fifth, and ran down Market toward Kearny at a break-neck gait. At the sound of the rattling hoofs and the rumbling wheels over the cobbles, every one cleared the street and stood on the sidewalks as the snorting animal rushed along furiously. Seeing the sight, a Mexican vaquero, who was near Fifth street with his horse, bounded into the saddle, and putting spurs to the animal, was soon in hot pursuit of the meat wagon. As he sped along on a dead run, he gathered his lasso from the pummel of his saddle and held it ready for action. The little horse seemed to partake of his master's design, and bent every muscle to his work. They soon came up to the fugitive horse as he was turning into Kearny street, and the vaquero, swinging the riata once around his head, soon encircled the neck of the cart-horse, and winding the lasso once about the pummel, his horse reared on his haunches and brought the horse and cart to a standstill. Taking him by the bridle, the horseman led his captive back to the owner, who paid him $5 amid the cheers of the crowd.

A LOW PRICE FOR ROASTING.

A wager was made a few days ago among a number of workmen in a steam planing mill in West Chester, Penn., that one of their number could not remain in the drying-room of the mill, which has a constant temperature of about 140°, for a period of one hour. The man accepted the bet; the "stakes," which were only $1 a side, were placed in the hands of a shopmate, and the heated apartment under the mill was entered, and the test of endurance began. The fellow won his dollar, remaining for the stipulated time; but the lean, gaunt, emaciated figure that came from out the furnace required more than a dollar's worth of provender to supply the loss of flesh which the hour's experience at roasting alive had occasioned

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Laura S. Webb will give dramatic readings, with musical selections, at the Academy of Music, on Wednesday evening next.

Yesterday morning the officers and men of the Seventy-first Regiment presented Col. Vose with a magnificent horse, which they had procured from Kentucky for the purpose.

Hugh Cannon, aged fifty-five, of No. 161 East Forty-sixth street, a flagman employed on the railroad in Fourth avenue, was struck by the locomotive attached to the 3:15 P. M. New-Haven train, while saving two children from being run over. He was seriously injured.

BROOKLYN.

John Pearsall was found dead, yesterday, in a shed at the back of his residence, No. 1,665 Fulton street.

Six dogs who were found in the streets without muzzles were killed yesterday, in accordance with a recent city ordinance, by the Police of the Twelfth Precinct.

Geo. Gallagher, a boy ten years old, who has been missing from the Catholic Orphan Asylum for the past two months, was found yesterday by Officer Chichester and returned to the asylum.

Officer Cosgrove, of the Seventh Precinct, while dispersing a crowd of disorderly persons, on Van Cott avenue, yesterday morning, was attacked by a young man named Frank Rogers, who attempted to stab him. Rogers was arrested and locked up.

Thomas Hunter, aged thirty-five, residing at No. 122 Walworth street, was found by Officer Milladon, of the Sixth Sub-Precinct, on Flatbush avenue intoxicated and bleeding profusely from four severe scalp wounds. Hunter refuses to say how he came by the wounds.

Officer Yate, of the Fulton Street Police, while attempting to shoot a dog in Atlantic Park, yesterday, shot himself in the hand, and a man named Peter Main in the foot. Officer Hill, of the Third Precinct, while attempting to shoot a dog in Dean street, shot off one of his fingers.

George R. Drant, an advertising agent, was committed by Justice Walsh yesterday, on a charge of obtaining, on a worthless order, alleged to have been given him by the proprietor of a local paper, a suit of clothes valued at $40. The clothes were obtained from Mr. Charles Watts, a clothier, at No. 38 Willoughby street.

Michael McKinley and a Mrs. Gainsford, both of No. 52 Navy street, became engaged in an altercation last evening, during which the woman pulled a five-barreled revolver from her pocket and presented it at McKinley. The latter soon knocked the weapon from her hand before she had time to fire. Mrs. Gainsford was arrested by Officer Rice, of the Second Precinct.

LONG ISLAND.

Bishop Littlejohn will, to-day, administer the rite of confirmation to a number of candidates at St. Mark's Church, in Islip.

An addition of five vessels has recently been made to the fleet of Greenport. The aggregate tonnage of the port is new 11,746.83 tons.

The old Peconic House, at Greenport, has been opened for the season by Mr. J. C. Smith, who had a grand reception on Wednesday evening.

The body of a man came ashore near Bay Ridge yesterday morning. It was dressed in black cassimere pantaloons and vest, white undershirt and drawers, cotton socks, and Oxford ties. The deceased was about thirty years of age.

The property known as the Renfrew Farm, near Four Corners, comprising fifty-one acres, has been purchased by a Mr. Hill, of New-York, for $8,000, and a Mr. Markham, of New-York, has purchased the Freeman estate, on the Richmond Road, opposite the Frazer Board Road, eight acres and residence, for $16,000.

An unknown woman, apparently between fifty and sixty years old, was found drowned in the Sound at Inlet Point, about two miles west of Greenport, on Friday afternoon, by a fisherman named Conklin. Coroner Skinner, of Cutchogue, held an inquest on the body, which was evidently that of an Irish woman in good circumstances.

Elijah Rickford, aged seventy, living two miles from Greenport, who has a wife living at Orient, but from whom he has been for some time parted, left the house yesterday with a razor, and going to the Sound shore, drew the blade across his arm above the elbow, cutting a frightful gash, and nearly severing the large tendons, but missing the artery. He then cut several gashes, one very deep, across the lower side of his wrist, and finding that he had not yet opened the artery, he cut gashes on the upper side and around the wrist, fairly girdling it with wounds, but still failing to reach the artery. He then returned to the house and crawled into bed, where his groans attracted attention, and a surgeon was called, who sewed up his wounds. The man will probably recover, but will lose the use of his arm.

STATEN ISLAND.

Sixty lots, plots, and houses were sold at the recent Edgewater tax sales on leases ranging from one to 1,000 years.

Last evening, as a young man named William Bram was standing on the outside of a window-sill at a house in Stapleton, trying to unhang a shutter, the sill gave way and he fell from the third story, breaking his left arm in three places, and seriously injuring him otherwise.

Fault is found with the Aldermen of Edgewater for not seeking to enforce the law regarding the tax on dogs. There are a great many prowling and useless curs about the village, and it is likely that the people will take measures for their extermination, should the Aldermen much longer fail to attend to it.

Rev. Charles S. Bram, of Cold Spring, Putnam County, whose son was drowned in a pond at Northville last week, has given directions for the burial and the erection of a suitable monument over the remains of young James Allen, who lost his life in trying to rescue Mr. Bram's son. Both bodies have been taken to Cold Spring for interment.

The new race-course at New-Dorp is now nearly completed. A close wooden fence, six feet high, inclosing the entire grounds, is finished, and a neat rail is being erected around the track for the whole distance—half a mile. The erection of the stands is to be commenced immediately, and the association expect to have their grand opening at an early date.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A house at Washington Hill, in the township of Mamaroneck, which had been occupied as a tavern, and known as Shoo-fly House, was totally destroyed by fire about 10 o'clock on Friday night. The name of the owner was not ascertained.

Mr. George W. Peck, residing at the corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street and Willis avenue, North New-York, while firing at a target, shot a goat in an adjoining yard. Hugh Cary, the owner of the goat, on going to the animal to ascertain what was the matter, received the second ball fired on the side of his nose, inflicting an ugly wound. Mr. Peck was subsequently arrested, taken before Justice Wheeler, and fined $10 for violation of City ordinances.

NEW-JERSEY.

Thomas Beaney, of Wilbour street, Hoboken, had his right foot crushed on the Henderson street crossing of the Erie Railway last night.

The Hudson County Caledonian Club held their fifth annual games at the Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, yesterday. Over 10,000 persons were present.

Two dwelling-houses on Nelson avenue, Jersey City, were partially burned yesterday afternoon by the careless handling of fire-works. Loss $600.

Daniel Cleary's liquor store, corner of Grove and Bay streets, Jersey City, was entered by burglars Friday night, and $50 in currency taken from the drawers.

Daniel Keeligan was arrested by Officer Creach, in Provost street, Jersey City, yesterday, charged with burglariously entering the liquor store of John Carmody, No. 195 Provost street, Tuesday night.

A sad accident occurred last evening in Jersey City, by which a young man, named James Henry, aged seventeen, will probably lose his life. Henry was engaged in discharging a pistol at the corner of First and Monmouth streets, when, from some unknown cause, it was accidentally discharged, the contents lodging in his stomach. He was taken to the Charity Hospital, where the wound was probed, but without finding the ball.

LARGE BROOK TROUT.

The Albany *Journal* collates some interesting statistics concerning the weight of brook trout. It says: "Brook trout weighing five pound and over have often been taken—most frequently in Hitching's Pond. One weighing five pounds, plump, was taken by a lady from New-York recently, and several of the same weight by a well-known angler from Rochester. One of our citizens, a few days since, took, with a fly on a eight-ounce orvis rod, a genuine book trout weighing six pounds. A banker of this city, two years ago, took a trout which weighed six pounds and a half. Seven, eight, and even nine-pound fish (the real brook trout) are not unfrequently taken in those waters, in the Nippigong, Canada, and in Lake Superior. J. T. Howland, No. 2 State street, New-York, took a nine pound and a quarter trout in the Kennebago, Maine, last September, and George Shepard Paige, No. 10 Warren street, New-York, has in his office a perfectly preserved ten-pounder which he caught in the Rangely waters of the same State, a year or two ago. The six-pound trout referred to above, measured twenty-three and a half inches in length, and was beautifully proportioned. There is no doubt whatever that these large fish are brook trout, as specimens of them have been examined by Prof. Agassiz, who pronounced them them the genuine *salmo fontinalis.*"

THE BURIAL OF COCHISE.

A private letter received in Boston, from an officer at Camp Bowie, Arizona Territory, and dated June 13, gives the following interesting particulars of the death and burial of Cochise, the noted Indian chief: "Cochise, the great war chief of the Chiracahua Apache Indians, died on the 8th inst. from dyspepsia. He had been sick for about six weeks, and was reduced to a mere skeleton. He had an idea that he was bewitched, and in order to break the spell the war chiefs and others, under the direction of his 'medicine man,' kept up all the noise they could make by singing and drumming on beef hides stretched over sticks so as to make something like a drum, night and day, during his whole sickness. He said the spirits of the white men that he had killed were haunting him. There is little doubt that his disease originated from his drinking tizwin, which is made from ground corn, fermented, and drunk in large quantities on an empty stomach. Indians frequently fast forty-eight hours before indulging, that the liquor may have the desired effect. He has been a sufferer ever since he came on the reservation. Cochise's funeral was quite an expensive affair. The morning after his death he was washed and painted in war style, placed on his favorite horse, one of his chiefs getting up behind to hold him on, his four most noted sub-chiefs preceding, his family and the others of his tribe following him. They marched twelve miles to his grave, no one but those who were of the tribe's blood being allowed to attend. The grave was very large. On the bottom were laid blankets, then he was rolled up in a pair of very handsome blankets, which had only arrived a few days before his death, being a present from the Indian contractors, Messrs. Hooper & Co. They weighed forty-two pounds and had his name woven into the texture; you can imagine they were nice to be of that weight. The sides of the grave were walled up about three feet with stone. His rifle and arms, as well as other articles of value, were laid beside him. Above his body were placed more blankets, then mescal poles resting on the walls of his grave; covering these were skins to prevent dirt falling through, then the grave was filled with stones and dirt. His favorite horse was shot within 200 yards of his grave, another horse was killed about one mile away, and a third animal was shot about two miles distant. This was done with the idea that he will find a horse when he needs it in the spirit land. The family and relatives destroyed all the clothing that they had, and the tribe destroyed all the stores that they had to eat, so that they were without food for about forty-eight hours. His son, Tonza, succeeds him. He is a very large Indian, but quite young, and a great friend of the whites. So far, he gets along very well, but the agent says that on the war-path he would have no difficulty, but thinks on the reservation he may occasionally have a little trouble settling points with some of the older sub-chiefs, as all chiefs lose influence on reservations."

EIGHT PERSONS STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Eight young men were prostrated by lightning in Rockwood, Tenn., while watching a game of marbles. Nearly all of them were made insensible, and two of them were seriously injured. Physicians were promptly summoned, and late in the afternoon all but the two most injured were doing well, and they were thought to be in an hopeful condition.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, July 4—5 P. M.—United States 10-40 Bonds, 104¾; New 5s, 104½; Erie Railway Shares, 29. The rate for money on the Stock Exchange on Government Securities is 2 ₩ cent. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £52,000. Paris despatches quote Rentes at 60f. 55c.

Frankfort, July 4—5 P. M.—United States Bonds, 97⅛.

Liverpool, July 4—5 P. M.—Cotton steady; Middling Uplands, 8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅜d.@8½d.; sales of the day, 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for export and speculation; of the sales, 7,400 bales were American; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable July, at 8d.; do. do., deliverable September and October, 8⅜d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable July, at 8 3-16d.; on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable July, at 8 5-16d. Shipments of new crop, on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 8⅜d. Provisions—Beef, 94s. ₩ tierce for New Mess. Cheese, 65s. ₩ cwt. for the best grades of American. Lard 52s. 6d. ₩ cwt. Bacon, 46s. for Long Clear Middles; 46s. 6d. for Short Clear Middles. Breadstuffs quiet.

London, July 4—5 P. M.—Calcutta Linseed, 60s. 3d.@60s. 6d. Refined Petroleum, 9¼d.@9½d. ₩ gallon.

Antwerp, July 4.—Petroleum, 26¾ francs for fine pale American.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship City of Paris, for Liverpool.—Maurice Grau and servant, F. A. Schwab, Mr Wieniawski, J. Wilson-Smyth, wife, child, and servant, Mrs. T. C. Smith and daughters, Miss S. Platt, Miss K. M. Tuttle, Miss E. Sullivant, Sydney Peddar, Spence Peddar, John N. Boteler, Mr. Phelp, Mrs. Grimshaw and child, Miss Grimshaw, John Smith, Ralph Smith, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Ewens, M. F. A. Gillett, H. Oskrieger, A. J. Erwin and wife, A. N. Bayley, Geo. West, R. Hardie, David Webster and friend, Jas. E. Wier and wife, Father Quinn, David McCall, H. Winderstand, N. Mulligan, Geo. Clarke, Walter A. McCowath, H. I. Perry, E. D. Thompson, Pedro M. Amay, G. Guadarra, Mr. Butler, D. Sanford, Ann Potts, Emma Potts, Misses Allman and Murray, Wm. Armstrong, Mrs. Brodar and child, Miss J. Ryan, Miss M. J. O'Brien, Mr. Lewis and wife, G. C. Smith, Priscella Morton, R. H. Platt, Jas. Genus, Mr. Mahony, Mr. Barrow, Mrs. J. Northedge, Miss M. Northedge, Mrs. M. Foucher, Misses Susie and Mary Foucher, Mrs. Clark, Miss Eliza Lentz, Miss Dunlap, J. M. Arnolds, Geo. W. Farr, J. B. Peck, wife, and son, W. Lippman and son, Mr. M. Mannering, A. Estabrook, Mr. Ramsford and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Boulton, F. B. Lawson, S. Freeman, M. Gardner, B. A. Gillick, Wm. Fritchling, S. D. and D. W. Fitton, John Ryan, J. P. Cottrat, M. J. Labarre, Dr. Brandeth, Chas. Rogers, F. A. Springman.

In steam-ship Oceanic, for Liverpool.—F. H. North, Mrs. North, Miss Grace E. North, Miss M. F. North, Chas. F. North, Oliver Stanley, Mrs. Stanley, Miss Carrie L. Stanley, Edward N. Stanley, Herbert Sivett, Capt. Putnam, John Gray, F. R. Williamson, Mrs. Williamson, N. Fessenden, Miss A. E. Fessenden, Jas. N. Tucker, Miss Annie Eaton, Miss J. De Launey, Fletcher A. Parker, Miss Nannie C. Smith, Dr. E. P. Fowler, Mrs. Fowler, child, and nurse, S. Thomas, Mrs. Thomas, Edwin Thomas, Miss Gertie Thomas, Miss Lizzie Hunt, James Prescott, Mrs. Prescott, Mrs. Wm. Hopkins and child, Mrs. M. A. Adams, T. M. Adams, John W. Meaux, S. B. Bernard, Dr. Hubbard, Mrs. Hubbard, Miss D. E. Haynes, Mrs. T. Morgan, W. H. Dillon, W. B. McGavin, Ellis Margerison, Edward Chapman, W. C. Christie, Chas. S. Macy, Dr. J. West, Emile L. Perdriaux, L. E. Chittenden, Mrs. Chittenden, Miss Mary H. Chittenden, Miss Bessie Chittenden, F. Nichols Stewart, H. A. Jones, Rev. G. W. Douglas, W. B. Sommerville, Eugene Borda, Rev. Geo. Z. Gray, Mrs. F. C. Cass, A. S. Cass, Miss Ida Cass, Miss E. Black, Mrs. M. H. P. Lambert, Master Edward W. Lambert, P. Gallagher, Mrs. Gallagher, J. H. Blauvelt and friend, Anderson Fower, H. C. Baldwin, H. Dexter, Mrs. Dexter, Miss C. F. Dexter, Master O. P. Dexter, D. G. Copper, Mrs. Earl English, Miss English, Miss English and child, John Dickinson, M. A. Scott, Thomas Cranage, Thomas Cranage, Jr., Mrs. Cranage, Master Samuel Cranage, W. Kelly, F. H. Olmsted, A. M. Dodge, Horace H Chittenden, John A. Sweeny, Jules T. Vinot, H. D. Long, H. Long, Mrs. M. Burke, Mrs. E. P. Kearne and maid, Miss Burke, F. S. Cohen, Gavin Shaw, B. Maverick, L. R. Blake, T. Ormsby, W. S. Taylor, A. Schurmann, Mrs. Schurmann, L. Malvern, Matthew White, H. R. Houghton, F. R. Houghton.

In steam-ship China, for Liverpool.—Mrs. Massey and three children, Mr. and Mrs. John Ross, Mrs. H. Tongues, Judge W. T. Minor, E. W. Minor, J. H. Jennings, Francis Morris, Miss F. J. Calhoun, Miss Belle Morris, Miss McCrea, Mr. Reichard, Mr. W. Schoenfeld, Mrs. A. M. Quackenbush, Miss Quackenbush, Mr. and Mrs. Hichel, Rev. J. W. Coombs, S. Wilmer, Rev. Dr. J. McCauley, Miss McCauley, Miss S. S. Rice, Rev. J. J. Smith, Rev. P. F. Cantwell, Mrs. M. Tiler, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Scober and infant, E. B. Gilbert, W. C. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Brant, Mr. Muir, Philip Hartley, R. A. Harrison, Dr. Cuyler, wife, and son, Miss Cuyler, Miss Louise Cuyler, W. L. Cutting, Rev. Dr. Buddington and wife, Mrs. Packer and daughter, Mrs. R. W. Griffiths, Miss Griffiths, Mrs. Frank Pringle, Miss Bell Pringle, J. L. Arts, Mrs. A. C. Baker, Mrs. C. Dane, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Townsend, Mrs. J. M. Townsend, W. Whitewright, Mrs. J. Corning, Jas. Brown, Thos. Cuddy, Mr. Dyas, Miss Dyas, J. E. Van Winkle, Mr. and Mrs. Marston, two children, and maid, Mr. and Mrs. B. Wilson, Mrs. D. Toffey, child, and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Thurber and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Davison, Miss Alice Davison, Louis V. Davison, Robt. M. Vermilye, W. H. Bergfels, N. Sanguies, Mr. and Mrs. C. Vanderbilt, child, infant, and nurse, Mr. Schofield, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. L. Chase, Mrs. M. O'Meara, Miss Jennie O'Meara, Mr. Hyer, Edmund J. Buckley, John P. Buckley, Mrs. C. M. A. Buckley, V. P. Buckley, Edmund Jobson, Rev. E. J. Caldwell, Miss Massey, W. H. Judah, Mr. Steinhart, M. Luismoff, Mr. Rooniski, J. G. Douglass, B. Gibbons, E. A. O'Brien, Chas. Baum, M. Chaplin, Robert Patterson, Jose Menendez, Mr. Bowdoin, Domin o Alonzo, Rev. J. C. Stockbridge, Miss Mary T. Stockbridge, Major and Mrs. Rippore, Mrs. Howell, four children, and servant, John J. Stevens, W. A. Stevens, Miss Reveiland, J. L. Stoddard, Mrs. B. F. Berry, Joel Goldenberg, Capt. J. B. Thomas, Miss Mary A. Barton, G. F. Bissell, Chas. Chase, J. J. Flager, M. Burton, E. P. Hellyard, E. S. Waters, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Morris, Mrs. Macrae and child, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Watson, child, and infant, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Staybach, John Penman, Mr. Brooks, Chas. T. Cowie, Mrs. Slayback and child.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.—Jessie Lane, Henry Yonge, W. E. Dale, C. C. Balkcom and wife, M. C. Balkcom, Mrs. J. F. Wade and infant, Miss Marie Tollee, Mrs. Trinidad Delgado, Anthony Redding, wife, and infant, John Welch, Cyrus Williams, W. T. Jones, Miss M. L. Schlater, Charles Meredith, M. Hughes.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED

In steam-ship Britannic, from Livepool.—Mrs. Journoud, child, and nurse, C. H. Branscomb, E. E. Collins, Mr. Vaughan, Elliot Johnson, Rev. W. W. Eddy, wife, and child, Mrs. Coffing, Miss Powers, Miss Eddy, Miss L. Jessup, S. Buday, Mr. Lambert, Mr. Eddy, Jr., Mr. Millichamp, G. B. Rae, Miss L. E. Beattie, Miss A. Jessup, Mr. Young, Walter L. Palmer, E. D. Palmer, wife, and two daughters, H. D. Bennet, H. S. Stone, Mr. Brooks, A. B. Wilson and wife, J. Douglas, Mr. MacDermott, Walter Field, wife, and four children, Mrs. Ranelagh and child, Isaac Cook, R. Green, F. Bakker, A. R. Ralph, S. Bowman, J. Gilmour, Miss Ella White, E. A. Diggs and wife, S. Federer, Chas. V. Franklin, C. W. Poutez, J. O. Willis, J. F. Squires, J. O'Neill, Mr. Rencher, Miss A. Thomerson, A. Kastor, W. W. Stuart, H. M. Stanley, Mrs. Sophie Pariset and son, B. Mitford, Chas Booth, D. B. Grant and servant, A. Hiley, E. H. Van Ingen, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, two daughters, and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Cumming, Wm. P Willis, John Inglis, J. F. Dowie, J. R. Burnet, Geo. Stabor, A. A. Plant, J. A. De Peyster, Robt. P. Keep, Geo. Ashforth, T. H. Ismay and son, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. H. Jackson, son, and servant.

In steam-ship Rhein, from Bremen.—S. Herzig, Jul. Forstmann, A. Hardt, G. E. Lange, Louise Finlarbaum, Emilie Grabow, F. R. Smidt, A. Hallenberg, Louise Wurster, Meyer Sondheim, Ravol Sondheim, L. A. Caslin, Wm. Werner, G. Eisenmann, G. Tolle, J. H. Konigs, H. Gerlick, E. Walton and wife, John Douglas and wife, E. Knapp, Adda Brill, Marie Maienborg and daughter, Josephine Heck, H. Wolbring, Emma Brix, G. Remmett, Therese Vocke, Catherine Dorner, Therese Hanz, Marie Jansfen, Catherine Esker, Anna Saudert, Catherine Roch, Johanna Herig, Anna Lutz, Pauline Rieser and child, Anna Schraeder, Joh. Potzinger, Wm. Wacke, N. Segall, Alex. Segall, Marie Schmeider, A. Nau and family, Elise Seelig, C. Walck, Ernst Beyrich, A. Otto, Louis Marx, Carl Ehrenfort and family, Geo. Herzf and family, Maria Kreaf and son, Minne Fink, Emilie Braun, H. H. Schertemeier, Marie Droge and child, F. Lagay, Ernst Borazke, C. John, C. Pfluger.

In steam-ship Leo, from Savannah.—Mrs. A B. McGrever and two children, Mrs. H. V. Sandford, Miss B. Lindrano, Miss M. J. Smith, C. A. Greenwood, wife, and child, Miss Lynah, Miss Sands, Taylor Walthour, C. H. Smith, Le Baron Drury, J. L. Murphy, O. W. Yale, C. S. Stevens, E. T. Martin, H. C. Covert.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:34 | Sun sets.....7:33 | Moon rises.11:24

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11:00 | Gov. Island.12:49 | Hell Gate...2:11

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........SATURDAY, July 4.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Britannic, (new, Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool June 25 and Queenstown 26th, with mdse. and 92 cabin and 352 steerage passengers to R. J. Cortis. June 27, lat. 51 18, lon. 17 18, passed steam-ship City of Chester, hence for Liverpool; same day, lat. 51 20, lon. 12 30, passed a Guion steamer bound E.; same day, lat. 51 16, lon. 17 20, passed steam-ship Adriatic, hence for Liverpool; 29th, lat. 49 14, lon. 37 07, passed a Guion steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Canada, (Br.,) Webster, Boston July 2, in ballast to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah July 1, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Becket, Charleston June 1, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Mississippi, Crowell, New-Orleans June 27, with mdse. and passengers to Fredk. Baker.

Steam-ship Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship New-Orleans, Clapp, New-Orleans June 28, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Ship Strathearn, (Br.,) Jarman, Liverpool June 6, with mdse. to Henderson Bros.

Bark Westrel, (Br.,) Faulkner, Buenos Ayres May 13, and Barbados June 21, in ballast to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Is anchored in Lower Bay for orders.

Bark Agile, Firth, of and 10 ds. from Bermuda, with produce to Middleton & Co. June 29, lat. 39 15, lon. 67 51, spoke bark Duos, (Norw.,) hence for Queenstown.

Brig Lucy, (of Prince Edward's Island,) Irving, Point-a-Pitre 17 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Morrell & Cushman.

Brig Renshaw, Sylvester, Sagua 9 ds., with sugar to Jova & Co.—vessel to R. A. Robertson. July 1, lat. 37 25, lon. 74 30, spoke brig G. S. Berry, from Sagua, for Portland.

Schr. Hannah F. Baker, (of Harwick,) Raymond, Montego Bay, Jam., 16 ds., with logwood, &c., to A. H. Salomon & Co.—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Schr. Wm. Rice, (of Bath,) Pressy, Eleuthera 6 ds., with fruit to Thos. J. Madge—vessel to Isaac R. Staples.

Schr. Anna M. Dickenson, Dickenson, Corpus Christi 32 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. J. W. Morris, Longstreet, Virginia.

Schr. Crisis, Bowen, Virginia, for Athens.

Schr. Mary Miller, Dayton, Georgetown, D. C., for Hudson.

Schr. Lizzie Florence, Lippincott, Richmond, Va.

Schr. Hattie E. King, (of Calais,) St. John, N. B., 6 ds., with lumber to Gorham Boardman.

Schr. Isle of Pines, Steelman, Virginia.

Schr. S. A. Paine, Brown, Cat Island 8 ds., with pineapples to F. J. Montell & Son—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. S. W. Townsend, Townsend, Richmond, Va.

Schr. Addie Jordan, Daley, Gardiner, with ice to order.

Schr. J. W. Allen, Allen, Gardiner, with ice to Knickerbocker Co.

Schr. Ada S. Herbert, Allen, New-Bedford.

Schr. Transit, Rackett, Salem, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Z. Henyon, Buckingham, Pawtucket, for Philadelphia.

Schr. D. B. Pitts, Williams, Pawtucket.

Schr. Daniel R. Morris, Squires, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Elias Kenyon, Campbell, Pawtucket.

Schr. Dreadnaught, Allen, Westerly, R. I.

Schr. J. H. Burrett, Gardner, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Loduskia, Means, Providence.

Schr. Copy, Miller, Providence.

Schr. Entire, Kinnear, Providence, for Rondont.

Schr. J. H. Youmans, Smith, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Fly, Carter, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Malabar, Haspell, Bangor, with lumber to order.

Schr. Elm City, Kelly, Wickford.

Schr. A. & E. Baker, Baker, New-Haven.

Schr. Wave Crest, Gandy, Somerset, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Minquas, Heany, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Geo. P. Trigg, Linnekin, Gloucester, with fish to Geo. P. Trigg.

Schr. Red Beach, Bunker, Rockport, Me.

Schr. North Star, Potter, George's Banks, with fish to H. C Rogers.

Schr. Brandywine, Fingar, Fall River.

Schr. S. R. Thomas, Arnold, Portland, Conn.

WIND—Sundown, light, S. W.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ship America, for Bremen; Europa and Dorian, for Glasgow; China, Oceanic, City of Paris, and Spain, for Liverpool; Cortes and Western Metropolis, for New-Orleans; San Salvador, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; G. W. Elder and Old Dominion, for Richmond; bark Ottavia, for Queenstown; Embla, for Stettin.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Lewes, Del., July 4.—Passed in ship Alaska, from Boston.

Passed out ship Garabaldi; barks Vega and Eliza McLaughlin.

Arr. last night brig J. M. Merryman, 18 ds. from St. Jago, for orders.

Newcastle, Del., July 4.—Passed down steamer Mary, for Providence.

Passed in schrs. Spring, Teaser, Lucy Church, Alert, and Agnes R. Bancon, and brig Geo. E. Dale.

New-Orleans, July 4.—Arr. steam-ship Knickerbocker from New-York.

Sld. steamers General Meade and George Washington.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

London, July 4.—Sld. for the United States, Success, Edwin, Maggie, MacNeill, Daisy, and Alida.

Arr. out from the United States, on the 2d, Nelga, Uman, Catharina, Luna, Juno.

3d, Familiens Minder, Selma, Amphion, Whittington, R. L. Dane, George Peabody, Dolphin, Annie Batchelder, Prespero Padre, Fri, and Ormus.

4th, Fedela, Foreningen, Nuova Rattlar, The Cedar, Maria, and Pathfinder.

Also, arrived out Diana.

The White Star Line steam-ship Belgic, Capt. Metcalf, from New-York June 18, arr. here July 1.

THE PRICE TELLS
AND
EVERYBODY TELLS THE PRICE
THE ATTRACTIVE FEATURE THIS WEEK AT THE
North-east Corner of
BROADWAY & CANAL STREET,
IS
The Great Demand for the Imported
CHEVIOT WOOL SUITS
LATE STYLE, BROKEN LOTS THAT CANNOT BE REPLENISHED. THESE COATS, PANTALOONS, AND VESTS ARE
25 PER CENT.
BELOW THEIR REAL VALUE,
And are offered AS A RARE CHANCE FOR OUR THOUSANDS OF C. O. D. PATRONS.
Baldwin the Clothier
CANAL AND BROADWAY.

CARPETS.
CROSSLEY'S
WE HAVE REMOVED THE STOCK FROM OUR RETAIL STORE, NO. 221 6TH AV., TO
363 Broadway 363
Corner FRANKLIN ST.
CLEARING OUT SALE
OF CUT PIECES,
English Tapestry Brussels - - - $1 00
Extra Two-ply Ingrains - - - 75
Ingrains - - - 45
Body Brussels - - - 1 50
Mattings - - - 25
A LARGE LOT OF REMNANTS
AT HALF PRICE.
J. & J.W. CROSSLEY.

CRANDALL & CO., manufacturers of Children's Carriages, No. 569 3d av. Premium awarded for best carriage at the American Institute Fair. All principal dealers in the U. S. supplied by us. Constantly on hand, a large and elegantly-finished stock. Dealers and the public generally are invited to give us a call.

HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington av. Special attention to the diseases of middle-aged men. Book of thirty diseases mailed for 25 cents